New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1385. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATIONS.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON.

NINE-DAYS'-WONDER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A CALM AFTER A STORM.

Retirement of Northern Delegates.

The Pro-Slavery Men have it All Their Own Way.

The Candidate Chosen on the First Ballot.

THE NOMINATIONS MADE UNANIMOUS.

BRUISING OF MR. DONELSON AND OTHERS.

MEETING OF THE SECEDERS.

NEW-YORK CONVENTION RESOLVED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

After a night of trouble among the delegates, the Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock. Soon after the roll was called, Mr. BRADY, of Pennsylvania, presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the National Council has no authority to prescribe a platform of principles for this or any other Convention; and that we will nominate for President and Vice-President no man who is known to favor or tolerate the introduction of Slavery into territory north of 36° 30', by Congressional action.

There was now considerable confusion, during which a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and on that the ayes and noes were called. During the call, members were allowed three minutes to explain their votes; and a large number availed themselves of the opportunity.

Mr. CLARK, of Pennsylvania, told them to their teeth that if they did not pass something equivalent to a repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, and if they followed up their present action by a resolution in favor of MILLARD FILLMORE, Pennsylvania could do nothing for them.

He (Clark) would vote against the proposition, even though he did so alone. He would do no better than to see the Democratic party would break up the American Party. He would vote for any man for President who was an American and a good man.

Mr. SWEENEY from Illinois, had been in favor of a nomination, but now he would vote against any nomination for President and Vice-President.

The resolution was carried by a vote ayes 141, nays 57.

Some other resolutions were made to go into a nomination, when Mr. BRADY offered a resolution, in effect that the Convention do now proceed to vote for candidates for President and Vice-President, and on that the yeas and nays were called, when

Mr. BURNS, of Connecticut, wished to say that he was opposed to this last resolution, and that if it was intended to go into a nomination, the Connecticut delegation would withdraw from large States, and nominate a ticket of their own.

Mr. BRADY, of Pennsylvania, would say that he was opposed to any such course, which would, in my way, be a direct insult to the National Convention. It was the duty of the Northern States to nominate ticket. To nominate now was only to please the Southern Democrats, who would vote aye. He would vote against the proposition, even though he did so alone. He would do no better than to see the party would break up the American Party. He would vote for any man for President who was an American and a good man.

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[illegible]—the Carnival in Paris—The "Times" in Europe—Mrs. Ridgway's Suit—Beauvallet on America.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1856.

THE ARCHBISHOP ON LENT—[illegible]

Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, with the [illegible] masked balls, the gay Carnival closed and Lent commenced, and with the commencement of the season of fasting, fish and prayer, the Archbishop of Paris has issued to the faithful the following singular bull, which I am sure will interest your readers:

"ART. 1. We permit the use of eggs during the entire season of Lent, with the exception of the three last days of the Holy Week.

"We permit the use of meat Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, from the Thursday after Ash Wednesday until Tuesday of Holy Week, inclusive.

"This dispensation does not apply for those who adhere to the fast, but to the principal meal, except Sunday.

"At breakfast we continue to authorize the use of milk and butter, with the exception of Ash Wednesday and Holy Friday; this permission extends to every fasting day of the year.

"Invalids who have need of a more extended dispensation may address themselves to their respective pastors, or to their confessors, whom we authorize to this effect. Those who live in communities, colleges or hospitals will address themselves to their superiors or chaplains, invested with the same power.

"ART. 2. All persons who accept the dispensation from abstinence must, according to their means, give money to the poor of the parish, through the medium of the pastors.

"The dispensation is only accorded on this condition.

"Alms are due also by all those who profit by the authorization to use milk and butter at breakfast. This money will be distinct from the first, and will be devoted to the general wants of the diocese. The priests are to make the division of the money for these two objects.

"ART. 3. We accord for the present year as in preceding years, in consequence of the difficulties of the time, the dispensation from abstinence on St. Mark's Day, and the three days of Rogation-Week. The faithful are exhorted to compensate for this relaxation of discipline by good works and contributions of money."

What a singular religion is this, which prescribes the eating of butter, milk and eggs, and yet permits the open practice of the grosser vices of human nature, without special bulls, or even "compensating alms!"

CLOSE OF THE CARNIVAL.

The three last days of Carnival were favored with the most beautiful weather imaginable, and as each day passed, the lovers of this gay season grew more furious in the enjoyment of their pleasures, until the last evening, when there were more costumes and masks in the street than I recollect to have seen on any former occasion. The masked balls were crowded to suffocation with furious dancers in costume, and the large thoroughfares of the city presented a scene of unusual gayety the whole night of Tuesday.

The procession of the Fat Ox, or rather Oxen, for this year there were six, Sebastopol, Malakoff, Alma, Inkermann, Bomarsund and the sire De Framboisy, attracted an unusual number of spectators in the streets through which it passed. These six oxen weigh more than twenty thousand pounds. The procession itself derives its only interest to most people from the exhibition of fine cattle, and certainly not from the ridiculous cavalcade of mythological deities and historical cavaliers who form the principal part of the show. The Government and the more intelligent part of the population of Paris have long wished to abolish this foolish and expensive procession, but the shopkeepers urge that it brings yearly a large number of provincials to Paris, where they leave their money, and this reason has a controlling influence. But if this Emperor remains long on the throne, the procession of the Bœuf-Gras, like many other absurd popular heritages from former centuries, must be discontinued.

In the way of a historical comparison, a striking [illegible] was offered by the Emperor and Empress in the manner in which they encountered the procession of the Bœuf-Gras on the last day of the Carnival. Their Majesties left the Tuileries in the afternoon in an open carriage attended by a single groom riding in advance, and an aid-de-camp in citizen's dress at each side of the carriage. In this simple manner, (simple for a great European Sovereign,) they passed at a walk through the Rue de Rivoli to the Bastille, from there around the Boulevards to the Arc de Triomphe, and back to the Palace, a distance of not less than eight miles, all the time on a walk, and through the densest crowd of [illegible] I ever recollect to have seen in the streets of Paris. And I noticed that every servant, every beggar, who took off his hat to the Emperor, in a manner to be observed prominently, had his salute returned.

The simple cortège of Their Majesties was in such striking contrast to the barbarous and antediluvian character of the Bœuf-Gras absurdity, that I heard many remarks to that effect as the two passed each other on the Boulevard, and it will be impossible that the example of His Majesty will pass without effect.

Apropos to the procession of the Bœuf-Gras, a man appeared at the last Masked Ball dressed as a beef, bearing all the geographical, or rather anatomical divisions of the animal as established by the late law on meat. But he had not adhered to the prescriptions of the new law, in having maintained the réjouissance precisely prescribed by the new law. This derogation of the prefectorial edict determined his expulsion from the house. But while he did remain his triumph as the lion of the evening was complete; the King of the Chicards with his "Soul," the Chief of the Mohicans, and his "Rigolette," [illegible] everybody was forgotten for the man of "catégories." His career was short and brilliant.

The Journal pour Rire publishes its Bœuf-Gras, divided off into the legal divisions, after the style of the Constitutionnel, but instead of placing in each section the name and price of that particular portion of the animal economy, it introduces the various works of art and literature which have appeared within the last three months. The Bœuf-Gras thus serves as a critical review, for each work appears in the category in which the reviewer thinks it worthy. Thus M. COURBET is placed alone in the [illegible] "fourth category;" the sire DE FRAMBOISY, the [illegible] and the private telegraph [illegible] in the head, "fourth category;" the Aztecs occupy the "third category;" RACHEL, mowing down a field of dollars in America, occupies the rump-steak, "first category;" the Gas Company occupies an equivocal position in the same category; Dr. VERON and his "100,000 francs a year" lie buried in a [illegible] in the "third category;" [illegible] occupies the place of honor in the "[illegible];" DUMAS occupies [illegible] position on both sides the line which divides the "first" and "second categories," [illegible] that he [illegible] in the head, in the shape of a Grecian [illegible], his new piece of "Orestes;" CLESINGER's statue of FRANCIS I., called FRAMBOISY I., rears back in the "second;" the dwarf elephants stand on their heads in the "third," and in palpable [illegible] with the Aztecs; and so on through [illegible] of the day.

This [illegible] of the Journal pour Rire has had [illegible].

[illegible] MARRIAGE [illegible].

Among the singular marriages lately celebrated [illegible] young lady of noble birth with a [illegible] of the Théâtre [illegible]; the marriage of another lady nobly born with the valet of her father. In high life marriages are numerous, and among the rest, the union of the Prince GABRIELLI to the Princess AUGUSTA BONAPARTE, his cousin, and daughter of Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE, was celebrated yesterday at the Tuileries.

But the most curious matrimonial project I have heard of is the following: A young lady, pretty and well educated, residing in the arrondissement of Poitiers, has conceived the idea of putting herself up in a lottery. There are to be 300 tickets at 1,000 francs each, and to the fortunate winner she will give her herself and the 300,000 francs by way of dowry. The lady has attached some very prudent conditions to the purchase of tickets. She will only sell them to persons whom she may think will suit her, and in order to ascertain that point, she exacts a half an hour's conversation with each applicant. There is no limit of age imposed, and more than one ticket may be taken by one person. The lottery will be drawn on the 25th of November next, at the Mayor's office of the town where she resides. It is said that a number of Englishmen have already become purchasers, and that purchasers of tickets are flocking in from all quarters. Like all other kinds of stock, this will soon, no doubt, find its way to the Bourse, and will be subject to fluctuation, like gas, and poudrette, and omnibuses, and everything else; for no billets of this kind can be made personal in France. *Pre-r-nez vos billets!*

But here is an advertisement which appeared this week in a Paris journal, which may be classed very well with the foregoing: "The parents of a young lady aged 20, handsome, well educated, and possessing an income of 4,800 francs per annum, *but affected with St. Vitus' Dance, offer to unite her* to a doctor, from 40 to 45 years old, who will pay *her incessant attention.*"

THE "TIMES" IN EUROPE.

The editorial article of the TIMES of the 19th January, on the state of the dispute between England and the United States, in which England is warned not to count too much on the weakness of the American Administration, has enjoyed an extensive circulation in the journals of Europe, and offers a healthy counterbalance to the articles of some other of the New-York journals, which have caused and are causing continually an immense amount of harm.

THE PROGRESS OF MRS. RIDGWAY'S SUIT.

It may be remembered that in July last Mrs. RIDGWAY, of Philadelphia, brought an action before the Civil Tribunal of Paris against the Duke DE VALMY and others, to have it declared that she was entitled, as well as they, to share in the distribution of the property of the late Duchess DE PLAISANCE, she being a relative of the Duchess, by being descended from one THOMAS LLOYD MOORE, brother of ELIZABETH MOORE, who was married to M. BARBE DE MARBOIS, French Ambassador at Washington, and father of the Duchess. The case turned on the legitimacy of the birth of THOMAS and ELIZABETH MOORE, and as Mrs. RIDGWAY succeeded in showing that an entry in a family Bible set forth that their parents, WILLIAM MOORE and SARAH LLOYD, were duly married on the 13th December, 1757, and that they were born, THOMAS in 1759, and ELIZABETH in 1764; and as besides she produced other proofs of the same, the Tribunal admitted her claim. The Duke DE VALMY has appealed to the Imperial Court against this decision, and the appeal is to be heard in a few days. Yesterday M. BERRYER, his advocate, represented to the Court that there was reason to doubt the authenticity of the entry in the family Bible, and he demanded that Mrs. RIDGWAY should be required to produce that book before the appeal should be heard. M. DUFAURE, the lady's advocate, said that the application was only made to cause delay, and that any objections that might be urged against the entry in the Bible could be just as well brought forward on hearing the appeal, of which, in fact, it ought to be considered as forming part. He, however, intimated that he should be able to prove, not only from the Bible, but from other documentary evidence, that the Tribunal had decided rightly. The Court ordered the matter to be gone into only on the hearing of the appeal.

BEAUVALLET ON AMERICA.

The following letter appeared in a journal of this morning, and speaks for itself:

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 3, 1856.

MY DEAR M. DE VILLEMESSANT: I have just arrived from Havana; I give you the news of the day!

The entire Rachel company is disbanded. The two hemispheres are now strewed with the remains of this immense shipwreck.

RACHEL remains sick in the Island of Cuba—less sick than is said—enough, however, to have refused positively to give a single representation in the Antilles. A letter was received from her yesterday; she will be in Paris in a month and a half, perhaps two months, when the cold weather is completely passed.

Her sister SARAH has gone to Charleston. She is going, it is said, to New-York, to form a comedy and Tragedy Company.

Mademoiselles DUBOY and BRIARD have also remained in the United States.

That country being completely destitute of gayety, I preferred to embark immediately at Havana with the rest of the army, on the *Clyde*, an excellent English steamer, which conducted us directly to the island of St. Thomas.

We found this island enameled with yellow fever and hastened on board the *Atrato*, another English steamer, which, notwithstanding the most atrocious weather, notwithstanding a frightful wind which tore our sails and broke one of our masts, brought us safe and sound to Southampton, the 30th of January, which made a total of twenty days and twenty nights. That was all!

And with what delight we touched the British soil, with what deep intoxication we swooned over a scuttle of allied oysters! Really, for the pleasure which one feels in finding himself on land, he ought to travel eternally. At Southampton, RAPHAEL FELIX, the sisters LEA and DINAH, and M. FELIX, the father, left us without shedding a tear, and went to embark (for Paris) at London. We embarked where we were, which was more simple, and the 31st, at 4 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Havre, where, during the visit of the Custom-House officers, I caught the finest cold in the head that one could wish to see.

And now, my dear Monsieur DE VILLEMESSANT, do you not find, like me, that the moment is arrived to recount the Odyssey of French tragedy in America? I return from there with a volume of anecdotes, of histories, of gossip. A whole volume, you will see! I ought to avow it, however; it was partly for this that I went there. I had no intention of traveling twelve thousand miles in a multitude of countries, each one more fantastic than the other, to deliver myself up exclusively to the tirades of that grand Jocrisse who calls himself Hyppolite, and to that false date merchant who carries the name BAJAZET! Oh! no!

I have written down everything, noted everything!

And I beg you to believe that I have a terrible long story to narrate to you since my letter to ROGER DE BEAUVOIR. (Letter which, par parenthesis, I thank you for having so kindly inserted in your journal, and which has been reproduced over there in English, in Spanish, and probably in Mohican and red-skin.)

Those good Yankees were furious against me, in the United States. One journal found it very strange that I should permit myself to say what I did on a country of which I did not even understand the language.

Incredible pretension, you will allow!

As if one was forced to learn English in order to have the right to see houses that are burning down, or people disembowel each other!

Altogether, I am delighted in having made the visit to North America, because that is a job finished, and I shall not have to return there, thank God!

I am delighted in having seen the Antilles and Florida, because these are really something splendid and marvelous!

I am delighted, in fine, and especially in finding myself once more in my good City of Paris, because, say what they choose, there is nothing but Paris, there never will be anything but Paris.

You see that it is not possible to find a man more delighted than me, and yet you can put the crown to my delight in opening the columns of your journal to the publication of: *Rachel and the New World.*

I guarantee that it shall be curious and amusing. This conviction is perhaps pretentious; but then, *ma foi*, I return from so far!

I await your response, *et je vous serre la main.*

Your very devoted,

LEON BEAUVALLET.

If M. LEON BEAUVALLET's book on *Rachel and the New World* is as convulsive and as Franchy as this preface to it, it will certainly be worth a republication. MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Debate in the Spanish Cortes about the President's Message—Affair of the Black Warrior, &c.—Duel of Orense and O'Donnell not yet—The Cortes on Gen. Pezuela—New Ministers to Lisbon, Mexico, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 4, 1856.

The President's Message has arrived out in Madrid, and been translated and published in the journals. The next day a Deputy in the Cortes, Señor MARRATEGUI, rose in his place and spoke in substance as follows:

"I am going to put a question to the Minister of State with reference to the late Message addressed to the Congress of the United States by the President. I allude, Sir, to the detention and embargo of the American vessel *Black Warrior*, during the administration of General PEZUELA at the Havana, and also to the supposed damages occasioned to Anglo-American commerce by the revocation of a decree issued by the Supreme Authority of Finance of Cuba, after the horrible hurricane of 1844, permitting the free introduction of necessaries of life, etc.

As to the first, the demand of the proprietors of the vessel having been satisfied to the amount of $60,000, I would ask the Minister of State if there is any objection to laying before the Cortes the documents relative to this business. Thus the Chamber will be able to convince itself whether or not the payment has been made in consequence of a decision of the tribunal of the Indias to which it was referred by Señor LUZURIAGA, according to agreement with the American Government.

With respect to the damages occasioned to American Commerce by the revocation of the Decree, I would ask the Minister of State if what the President of the United States says in his Message to Congress is exact, and whether there is any objection to laying all the documents on this subject before the Cortes."

The Minister of State replied substantially as follows:

"The questions of the gentleman are of such a nature that they ought to be answered only upon reference to all the data which exist in the Department under my charge. I will look into them and will then answer the gentleman as fully as he can wish. If the gentleman insists, and the House should think it necessary that these document should be brought here, I am disposed to comply with its wishes."

Señor LUZURIAGA, former Minister of State, also said:

"I have never said here that the indemnity in the affair of the *Black Warrior* would depend upon a judgment in the Supreme Tribunal of the Indias; what I did say, was, that among the measures agreed upon by this Government, was that of submitting to the Supreme Tribunal of the Indias the examination of the conduct of the employes of the financial department, who had taken part in that business."

On the 28th, Señor FEIJOO also announced a resolution calling for these papers. The call, however, remains in this state at present, and had not been satisfied up to the latest dates.

Meantime, the Committee of the Cortes to which was referred the petition of Gen. PEZUELA, appealing from the action of the Government in banishing him from the Court, and not permitting him to release himself from military discipline by the resignation of his commission of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army, has presented a report to this effect: "That the Cortes do resolve that the petition referred to ought not to be deliberated upon."

This is another blow upon the head of the unfortunate General who showed himself so fierce and unmanageable about the 1st of March, two years since. The *España* newspaper keeps up its fire of small arms against the Government for its "weak and dishonorable conduct" in acceding to the demands of the United States in this affair; but its efforts are without effect, and the small squall excited about the time of the return of Señor DE CUETO from Washington, by this gentleman and other friends of Gen. PEZUELA, who, like CUETO, had been sufferers in consequence of the settlement of the question, has already passed by.

The quarrel between Gen. O'DONNELL and ORENSE, Marquis of Albaida, from language spoken by the latter in debate, has taken a new turn since my last. It seems that Generals ROS DE OLANO and SERRANO DOMINGUEZ waited upon ORENSE at the instance of O'DONNELL, and informed him that the latter would hold him accountable for the hard words he had used, at a time more or less proximate, unless he should retract and apologize for the same. ORENSE answered gracefully, that he acknowledged the receipt of notice, and would refer the subject to his friends. It appears that the friends whom he consulted, sent an answer to the Generals above mentioned, that Señor ORENSE would take into consideration any pretension on their part, or that of General O'DONNELL, about the subject in question, in case it should be presented within the term of twenty-four hours; but that, if the conclusion of the matter should be prolonged any further, he would pay no more attention to the subject. The *Iberenia*, of the 31st of January, publishes a kind of counter manifestation on the part of ORENSE's friends in the Cortes, in reply to that of the deputies friends of O'DONNELL, which I sent you last week. The substance of this paper is that the position of ORENSE is honorable in the highest degree, and good on every point, and that he is therefore under obligation "to await tranquilly ulterior events."

It would be a spectacle highly edifying to the world if the chief of the great Democratic Party in Spain, and the chief of the Spanish Government, the famous Minister of War, O'DONNELL, should really come into personal collision with arms in their hands. Meantime, it is said that a brother of O'DONNELL, a Brigadier-General in the Army, had started for Madrid, with the intention of himself calling ORENSE to account. There is undoubtedly something true in this, according to my best information, but it is not likely that ORENSE will allow himself to be led into a hostile meeting with the brother, when it is the Minister himself with whom the quarrel exists.

Don FERNANDO CORRADI, former Editor of the *Clamor Publico*, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, in the place of ESCOSURA, new Minister of the Interior.

Don MIGUEL DE LOS SERATOS ALVAREZ is appointed Minister of Spain to Mexico, in the place of Señor ANTOINE Y ZAZAS, who is dismissed. Señor ALVAREZ has been employed as Director of the Political Bureau of the Department of State since January of last year, and was one of those officers who took part in the arrangement of the question of the *Black Warrior*—brought to a settlement in February.

The weather was improving, and inundations, &c., diminishing. So, a necessary consequence, the roads, though still bad, were getting better, and communication somewhat possible.

Yours, AN AMERICAN.

The Sound and the Ice.

Should the weather continue moderate as at present, it is expected the navigation through the East River will be open in a day or two. On Friday last the propeller *Westchester*, from Providence, which, with many other vessels, has been ice-bound in the vicinity of Hart Island, started to work her way through, if possible; the *Pelican*, also from Providence, following in her wake. On Saturday they had proceeded around Throg's Point, a distance of three or four miles. They were aided in their progress by nicking the ice with axes, at intermediate points ahead of them. When off Throg's Point, the ice was so soft that three of the men who were employed in the operation fell through, but were afterwards taken out safe. Everywhere the ice, which has been so firm as to admit of teams passing over it from Riker's Island to City Island, is now much thinner and weaker. It is said one of our largest steam-tugs could pass through any part of it. Some of the propellers and other vessels have lately been running to and from the Eastern ports, *via* Sandy Hook. The *Bay State*, of the Fall River line of steamers, came in on Saturday; and the steamer *Delaware*, of the Philadelphia line, arrived on Sunday morning, on her return from Boston, by this route. The propeller *Wamsutta* also came around Sunday from New-Bedford, and the propeller *Potomska* left here same day for New-Bedford, by the same route.

A PAIR OF INSANE LOVERS.—In the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus, Ohio, is a pair of insane lovers. Mental anxiety of a peculiar character is supposed to have deranged the intellect of the young man, who was sent to the Asylum some time ago, cured, it was hoped permanently, and sent home. While at home he fell deeply in love with a young girl, who returned his devotion, and they became tenderly attached to each other. But, unhappily, the malady returned upon the young man; he was separated from the object of his love and sent back to the Asylum. Left to herself to muse upon her bereavement, and the sad destiny of her lover, the mind of the girl also became affected, almost, as it might seem, from sympathy—and it was not long before she, too, was immured within the walls that sheltered him. They are both there now. Occasionally they seem to have recovered their reason, and are permitted to hold intercourse with one another. In one of these, the poor girl begged her lover to marry her, but he replied with melancholy real enough to bring tears from the eyes of the listeners, "You know that we cannot be married, Ellen; we are unfit for that happiness—poor, unfortunate creatures that we are!"

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PITTSBURGH.

Nominating Convention to Meet at Philadelphia, June 17.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Plan of National Organization.

Speeches of Abijah Mann, Jr., Preston King, S. N. Wood of Kansas, Horace Greeley and others.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PITTSBURGH, Saturday, Feb. 23, 1856.

Pittsburgh needed some such ray of light as this Republican gathering has shed upon it, to enliven its smoky dullness. The Convention closed at noon to-day under happy auspices, having successfully accomplished the work which it met to do; and the night train takes away several hundreds of Delegates who were sent up from East and West, and North, and even from the South,—eight Slave States having been represented here this week. Very full accounts of the proceedings have already been transmitted to the DAILY TIMES by telegraph. It remains to note those features of the Convention which could not conveniently be reported over the wires.

The great feature of the organization was the choice of FRANCIS P. BLAIR as President. It was at first supposed, as your telegraphic account stated, that Gov. BINGHAM, of Michigan, who was hailed as a very valuable accession to the numbers in attendance, would be called to preside; and such would have been the fact but for the arrival of Mr. BLAIR. The appearance of that venerable gentleman on the train which arrived on Thursday, after a long delay upon the road, was the signal for a general outburst of enthusiasm. Mr. BLAIR was the bright particular star of the week, and his lustre is by no means dimmed by his years.

The Convention, it was understood, was simply an informal affair; more like a Mass Meeting of *steadfast Republicans* than a regularly organized demonstration. It was called by the Chairmen of the Republican State Committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Delegates began to arrive early on Wednesday, and though plagued by railroad delays, counted up finally to the following representations from twenty-eight States and Territories, *eight being Slaveholding States*. The following is the only complete list of Delegates actually in attendance at the Convention, that has been published:

DELEGATES.

MAINE.—Horatio G. Russ, Geo. M. Weston.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—J. C. Beman, Francis C. Johnson.

VERMONT.—Hon. Lawrence Brainard.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Hon. George Bliss, Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar, Charles G. Davis, Dr. James W. Stone, Isaac Goddard.

CONNECTICUT.—Josiah Brewer, Chauncey F. Cleveland, James M. Bunce, Mark Howard.

RHODE ISLAND.—Hon. A. G. Hazard, Edward Harris.

NEW-YORK.—Hon. Preston King, Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Simeon Draper, John A. King, Edward Fisk, Isaac Dayton, A. Oakey Hall, Geo. W. Blunt, Joseph Keen, Horace Greeley, George M. Grier, J. De la Montaigne, Clarkson F. Crosby, Amasa C. Moore, Luke Hitchcock, Wm. A. Sackett, Silas M. Burroughs, A. M. Clapp, Philip Dorsheimer.

NEW-JERSEY.—Wm. F. Sherman, Franklin P. Devereux, David Ripley, C. M. K. Paulison.

DELAWARE.—Ormond U. Johnson, Wm. H. Dennison.

MARYLAND.—Francis P. Blair.

VIRGINIA.—Jas. S. Farley, Joseph Farley, Richard Brannin.

PENNSYLVANIA.—E. O. Goodrich, George Raymond, O. K. A. Hutchinson, J. W. Moorhead, John Allison, Joseph Markley, J. L. King, B. B. Chamberlin, Lewis L. Lord, M. Trowbridge, J. C. Freeland, E. L. Christmas, Thomas Miller, T. M. K. Wilson, Rev. J. B. Clark, Wm. H. McNary, George Darsie, Gen. R. Randall, Wm. B. Thomas, Russell Errett, J. R. Johnson, A. A. Craig, Wm. S. Lane, Alex. M. Burns, Wm. F. Clark, Alex. King, Thos. Silliman, John Douglass, Rev. Joseph Andrews, Thomas Andrews, E. D. Gazzam.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—F. O. Willington.

TEXAS.—M. Kennedy.

TENNESSEE.—Henry Jarvis.

MISSOURI.—James Redpath, F. Kemper, J. R. Warden.

KENTUCKY.—Wm. S. Bailey.

CALIFORNIA.—Daniel N. Spratt.

IOWA.—C. G. Hawthorne, W. Penn Clark, A. J. Stevens.

OHIO.—James M. Ashley, Joshua R. Giddings, Geo. H. Frey, John A. Foote, D. R. Tilden, Rufus P. Spalding, Jacob Brinckerhoff, James Elliot, Richard D. Harrison, Richard Rogers, Seth Day, James M. Benson, Algernon J. Page, John H. Wilkinson, John B. Fish, Henry Ebhert, James C. Medill, Albert Austin, H. L. Carter, Cyrus Prentiss, L. W. Hall, Fred. Wadsworth, Dudley Seward, Sidney Edgerton, J. F. Keeler, J. O. Felton, Simeon Snyder, Buckley Stedman, Wm. H. Ladd, Wm. H. Gibson, L. G. Van Slyke, Wm. Dennison, Jr., A. P. Stone, Charles Remelin.

INDIANA.—Wm. Gross, Oliver P. Morton, George W. Julian, Dr. McFarland.

ILLINOIS.—John C. Vaughan, Owen Lovejoy, Wm. F. M. Arny, John H. McMillan, John H. Bryant, Ichabod Codding, A. Danford, Walt Talcot.

MICHIGAN.—Gov. Kinsley S. Bingham, Rufus Hosmer, Jacob M. Howard, Silas M. Holmes, Zachariah Chandler, Whitney Jones, Charles Dickey, Fernando C. Beaman, Perley Bills, Robert R. Beecher, Seth Lewis, Moses A. McNaughton, J. E. Beebe, Wm. Hammond, Rev. A. St. Clair, S. S. Barnard, A. L. Leland, Henry Barnes.

KANSAS.—S. N. Wood.

NEBRASKA.—B. P. Rankin.

DISTRICT COLUMBIA.—Lewis Clephane.

WISCONSIN.—Israel S. Love, Charles Durkee, David Jones, Calvin C. Bailey, N. H. Ball.

MINNESOTA.—T. M. Newson.

Total registered 161.

It should be added that not more than one-third the number of the Ohio Delegation was registered. Upwards of 200 Delegates appeared from that State. This makes the aggregate upwards of 300 Delegates.

THE PRELIMINARY CAUCUS.

Upon the arrival of the New-York train on Thursday, a preliminary meeting, taking partly the form of a general caucus, was held in the gentlemen's parlor of the Monongahela House. Gov. BINGHAM presided, assisted by Mr. DANIELS, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President. Sundry suggestions for the conduct of the Convention were thrown out and elaborately discussed. But the great point was a long speech delivered by Mr. S. N. WOOD, of Kansas.

A VOICE FROM KANSAS.

Mr. WOOD is a young man, apparently thirty years of age; lean, sallow, and full of humor; greatly given to Free-Soil, and an ardent believer in the rights of the people of Kansas, with whom he has cast his lot. He mounted upon a chair, in obedience to the repeated calls of the crowd of Delegates who thronged the parlors, and entertained his audience with a detailed account of his experience during eighteen months' residence in Kansas, interspersed with occasional hits and humorous reflections. Mr. WOOD spoke nearly ¾ of an hour, and was heard with great attention. He reviewed the action of the Law and Order Convention held on the 14th of November. That body was wholly controlled by Government officials and by the Border Ruffians of Missouri. Mr. WOOD said he made the assertion boldly, and it could not be disputed that that Convention was *not* composed of residents of the Territory. Governor SHANNON at that time denounced the Free-State movement as treasonable. Another Government officer, Surveyor-General CALHOUN, instead of attending to his duty of laying out quarter-sections, made a speech when he was half drunk, to echo SHANNON. The Attorney-General, two United States Judges, and a host of Indian agents were there to take part in the proceedings of the Convention; and they and D. R. ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW pulled together.

The next flagrant act was the DOW murder. Of this event, Mr. WOOD gave a succinct narrative, dwelling particularly upon the mild, peaceable and wholly estimable character of the young man, DOW, who was, for a considerable time, an inmate of WOOD's family. Mr. WOOD was the leader of the band of Free-State men who rescued Mr. BRANSON from the hands of Sheriff JONES and his party. There were just fifteen men on each side in the encounter that followed, and the Free-State men under WOOD were ready, he said, to pull trigger on the opposing party if it was rendered necessary, although the Free-State men were decidedly deficient in the matter of rifles. Mr. WOOD, passing from this topic, dwelt with much earnestness upon the right of the freemen of Kansas to act and legislate for themselves, and declared his intention to stand by them to the end, so far as his individual influence went.

THE CONVENTION.

Organized next morning at 11 o'clock. The Hall was occupied for an hour previously by the Pennsylvania delegation, who settled upon their plan of operations in open session.

Hon. JOHN A. KING, of New-York, having been called to preside pro tem., spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Convention,—[illegible] first duty is to acknowledge and thank you for the honor you have done me [illegible] to say that this is a preliminary meeting simply, called for the purpose of calling a Convention which shall put forth the principles of the Republican party. I will simply say that those principles, as I understand them, and have been taught them by my father [great applause,] are identical with those upon the basis of which our independence was achieved, our Constitution established, and by means of which, if you and I and others do our part, with justice, moderation and wisdom, will be laid broad and deep the foundations of liberty, and the Union be perpetuated. I have nothing further to say, for that embraces my whole creed. [Applause.]

A Committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Maine........Geo. M. Weston.	Tennessee....H. Jarvis.
N. Hamps're..J. C. Beman.	Kentucky.....W. S. Bailey.
Vermont......Law'e Brainard.	California...D. N. Spratt.
Mass.........Chas. G. Davis.	Iowa.........A. J. Stevens.
Connecticut..Josiah Brewer.	Ohio.........L. G. Van Slyke.
Rhode Isl'd..Edward Harris.	Indiana......Wm. Gross.
New-York.....Simeon Draper.	Illinois.....John H. Bryant.
New-Jersey...David Ripley.	Michigan.....F. C. Beman.
Delaware.....O. U. Johnson.	Kansas.......S. N. Wood.
Maryland.....Francis P. Blair.	Nebraska.....B. P. Rankin.
Virginia.....Joseph Farley.	Wisconsin....Chas. Durkee.
Penn.........Gen. Randall.	Minnesota....T. M. Newson.
S. Carolina..F. O. Willington.	Dist. Col....Lewis Clephane.
Missouri.....J. Redpath.	

SPEECHES.

During the absence of this Committee, Mr. HORACE GREELEY addressed the Convention. He submitted for consideration some ideas which he said were not his own exclusively, but which were given as the sentiments of friends of the cause at Washington. They were, *first*, to counsel extreme caution; *second*, to treat the American question with careful prudence and forbearance; *third*, that the Address to be put forth by this Convention, whether it be a finger's length or column's, should be well weighed and considered. Mr. GREELEY discussed the condition of affairs in Kansas, denounced the Administration as wholly hostile to the Free State movement, and recommended that the American Party be rather conciliated than abused, because there are in the ranks of that organization many men who are true Republicans at heart, and will be glad if our action is such as to enable them consistently to work with us, although the American organization, as a party, is hostile to us.

Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, was called out and spoke an hour. He was delighted to see in the Chair a son of RUFUS KING. [Applause.] But as to accepting the advice of the friends of the cause at Washington, as Mr. GREELEY had recommended, he considered Washington the last place to which to look for advice. [Laughter.] And he was a good deal opposed to the display of extreme caution.

Rev. OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, made a speech, in which he expressed great sympathy with the struggles of the freemen in Kansas, and declared himself in favor of material assistance to them. Parson as he was, he said, he would have a notion to be captain of a troop, or if they wouldn't accept him as captain he would go as a private, if it became necessary to defend those men from the assaults of the power with which they are threatened. He was in favor of carrying on war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. [Great sensation.]

Hon. WM. H. GIBSON, of Ohio, came, he said, from the State which was the first *free* born under the ordinance of '87. [Applause.] He wanted no word of counsel from Washington. He considered that place a sink-hole of corruption and crime.

Mr. CODDING, of Illinois, said, a right-minded minority is the hope of the world, and applauded the firmness with which the Free-Soil men of the Union have made their long stand against the encroachments of the Slave power.

The Committee on permanent organization now returned, and reported, through their Chairman, SIMEON DRAPER, of New-York:

The name of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, for President of the Convention, was received with a shout of applause. [The lists of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were published in the DAILY TIMES of Saturday.]

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

Mr. BLAIR was waited upon to the Chair by PRESTON KING, of New-York, and Judge BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio. He said:

GENTLEMEN: I am no orator, and it is remarkable that this is the first speech I was ever called upon to make, but I cannot help expressing how much I am affected by your kindness in exalting me to this position. I am well assured that the honor you have conferred upon me is not due to personal considerations, for it has been my good fortune to be connected with men whom the North and the South alike delighted to honor; and I must say, too, that I hope your consideration for the section from which I came has also operated to induce the meeting to elevate me here. Very few delegations are with us from the Southern States, for the people of the South think that this is an association intended for the abolition of Slavery in the Slave States; but, when they understand that the object is to prevent a nullification of the rights of the North, you will find a very different feeling, and there will be a response from the South that will astonish the North itself.

It is by accident, gentlemen, that I am here. I represent the Republican, the mercantile interest, of the city of Baltimore. Those gentlemen had a meeting, and I prepared a paper which was intended to be expressive of the Southern sentiment in regard to this question which we have met to discuss, and these gentlemen did me the honor to request me to appear here as their representative, and to present this paper as the expression of their views. I had intended to read it from the floor, but probably, it would not be appropriate for me to present it now. [Cries of "Read it"—"Read it."]

Those whom I represent desire this Convention to consider this paper as the Southern platform; something which will enable Southern men who sympathize with this movement, to stand up at home, and so form that party which the North desires to have formed. A man and wife not only cannot remain together, if they are hostile to each other—neither can the North and South. This platform, gentlemen, is designed to afford the basis of something which the South will adopt and which the North will not object to. [Great applause.]

Mr. BLAIR, in response to repeated calls for the reading of the paper, declined to present it until after the organization of the Convention should have been completed. [It was published complete in yesterday's TIMES.]

COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

On motion of ABIJAH MANN, Jr., of New-York, a Committee on Address and Resolutions was appointed. It consisted of one member from each Delegation present, as follows:

George M. Weston, Maine.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
F. C. Johnson, Vt.	D. N. Spratt, Cal.
Lawrence Brainard, Vt.	C. G. Hawthorne, Iowa.
E. R. Hoar, Mass.	William Dennison, Ohio.
C. F. Cleveland, Conn.	Oliver P. Morton, Ind.
A. G. Hazard, R. I.	John C. Vaughan, Ill.
Abijah Mann, Jr., (Ch.) N.Y.	Jacob M. Howard, Mich.
F. Devereux, N. J.	Israel S. Love, Wis.
John Allison, Pa.	S. N. Wood, Kansas.
Wm. H. Dennison, Del.	D. P. Rankin, Nebraska.
Francis P. Blair, Md.	Lewis Clephane, D. C.
Joseph Farley, Va.	T. M. Newson, Minnesota.
James Redpath, Mo.	

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling, the Chair announced that at a meeting of German Republicans in Pittsburgh, on the preceding evening, Messrs. CHARLES THUM and SIEGMUND LOEW had been appointed Delegates to this Convention. [Great applause.]

COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Hon. WM. A. SACKETT, of New-York, a Committee to report on a Plan of National Organization was appointed:

Horatio G. Russ, Maine.	F. Kemper, Mo.
J. C. Beaman, N. H.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
Charles G. Davis, Mass.	A. J. Stevens, Iowa.
Mark Howard, Ct.	Charles Reemelin, Ohio.
Edward Harris, R. I.	George W. Julian, Ind.
Wm. A. Sackett, N. Y.	Owen Lovejoy, Ill.
C. M. K. Paulison, N. J.	Zachariah Chandler, Mich.
Wm. H. Dennison, Del.	Charles Durkee, Wis.
Wm. B. Thomas, Pa.	

On motion of SIMEON DRAPER, the Delegations from the different States were empowered to fill vacancies.

On motion of JOHN A. FOOT, of Ohio, the following Business Committee was appointed:

John A. Foot, Ohio.	George M. Grier, N. Y.
Whitney Jones, Mich.	B. B. Chamberlin, Pa.
C. C. Bailey, Wis.	

THE GERMAN SENTIMENT—MR. REEMELIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. CHARLES REEMELIN, representative of the Free German sentiment in Ohio, was now called out and made a long and effective speech. He said the Administration now in power at Washington had started out to crush out Republican sentiment. He hoped the people would assemble at the ballot boxes in November to crush out men like CALEB CUSHING and FRANKLIN PIERCE. We cannot hope for a true Administration, he said, until we diminish the powers of Government, and in all possible ways remove the power of Executive patronage. He deprecated all sectional feeling; spoke of the Germans of Ohio, was sharp upon the Know-Nothings, and denounced political intrigue. The Democratic Party in its old days is picking up the rags of the Whig Party. [Laughter.] As to casting ridicule upon advice from Washington, he combatted GIDDINGS' doctrine that no good could come out of Nazareth, holding that a Congress which is even now fighting in a desperate struggle with the Executive, should not be lightly spoken of by Republicans. [Immense applause.]

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER defended the action of the Michigan members in Congress.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, (introduced as "the victim of KANE,") was called out and apologized for not making a speech. He looks quite thin and feeble, is tall and has a pleasant face, with brown whiskers, and is peculiarly modest and retiring in deportment.

There was great excitement in the afternoon session, (as there was at the dinner table in the Mon-[illegible]

[illegible] American Party no longer unites [illegible] THOMAS SPOONER.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the Evening Session of the Convention, Gov. BINGHAM in the Chair, the first speech was made by A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney of New-York, who spoke in his usual happy vein, and kept his audience in great good humor. [illegible]

[illegible]

He referred to his colleague, PRESTON KING, who had declined making a speech this morning, because he had made his speech ten years ago, when he stood shoulder to shoulder with DAVID WILMOT. [illegible]

PRESTON KING, of New-York, was loudly called for, and appeared in response to the summons. He said, it was a great pleasure to be here and to see so many men deliberating upon a question not exceeded in importance by any since the era of the revolution—the right of self-government. [illegible] They excluded it from the Territories, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Chair announced the arrival of two more Delegates from Missouri and one from Texas. Eight Slave States are now represented in the Convention. Texas, Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Missouri, South Carolina and Tennessee.

[illegible]

Rev. Mr. BROWN, of Conn., said the [illegible] were with the movement.

Hon. GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, made a brief speech, in which he denounced the K. N.'s.

Mr. DAVID RIPLEY, of New-Jersey, threw the Convention into roars of laughter by the description of his adventures since he emigrated from Connecticut to New-Jersey, and how he came to be elected to the New-Jersey Legislature upon his "platform" of opposition to Rum, Slavery and the Devil, in the teeth of "them Camden and Amboys," who hated him cordially.

The Convention adjourned until morning.

SECOND DAY.

ADOPTION OF ADDRESS—DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

On the second day, Mr. W. F. SHERMAN, of New-Jersey, occupied the Chair, in the absence of Mr. BLAIR, who remained in consultation with the Committee on Address.

On motion of Mr. ARNY, of Illinois, delegations were called upon for news from their States.

Massachusetts responded through Dr. STONE.

Connecticut through Mr. BUNCE.

SILAS M. BURROUGHS responded for New-York.

LEWIS CLEPHANE spoke for the Republicans of Washington; said their Association numbered [illegible] members, and has circulated [illegible] documents. He laid on the table copies of a circular, from which the following is an extract:

We particularly make the following requests:

1. That the names of the officers of each Association formed be sent us, as speedily after its organization as possible, and, when practicable, the number of its members.

2. That a list be made out, and forwarded, of all persons in your vicinity to whom it may be desirable to forward speeches and other documents—not only friends of the cause, but persons of all parties—and marking, opposite each name on the list so sent, to which of the political parties the individual belongs, that we may send documents adapted to each particular case. These lists will be entered in books to be kept for that purpose by our Association, and suitable documents will from time to time be sent them.

3. Much good might be accomplished by each Association regularly corresponding with the [illegible], giving information relative to the state of things in their several precincts, as general political intelligence.

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Gov. BINGHAM announced a letter from CASSIUS M. CLAY, the reading of which was called for. It was addressed to the Republican Association at Washington, in reply to an invitation to address that body during the present Session of Congress. [illegible]

The following are extracts:

"The many 'isms' in social, political, moral and religious science, of the North, which are so much railed at by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] It is no [illegible] my part, myself a Southron, to draw invidious distinctions, in this respect, between the North and the South. There are noble elements of character in both peoples. But the [illegible] give no warrant to the South to claim precedence [illegible] over the Freemen of the North. We cannot forget where were fought the first and bloodiest battles; and those ever-memorable sea-fights [illegible] [illegible]

These, gentlemen, are the views which, as a citizen of a Slave State, I have so often and earnestly urged upon the South. [illegible] States themselves. There the founders of the Republic placed it, and there the wise men of the whole nation have ever been willing to leave it. [illegible]

The friends of Liberty, driven from the capitol [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTER FROM CHIEF JUSTICE HORNBLOWER.

The following letter from Chief Justice Hornblower, of New-Jersey, addressed to the Convention, avows strong Republican sentiments:

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 21, 1856.

To the President and Members of the Republican Convention at Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN: It was only yesterday that I received intelligence of my appointment as a Delegate to your Convention. But notwithstanding the shortness of the notice I would have endeavored to have met with you and mingled in your deliberations, but for my advanced age and the inclemency of the season. In my long life I have scarcely ever received any manifestation of the favorable opinion of my fellow-citizens of this, my native State, that has been more grateful to my feelings, or conferred upon me more honor than in appointing me a Delegate to the Republican Convention. The very name gives a fresh impetus to the blood (now chilled with the frosts of many Winters) which first coursed in my veins when in the midst of the Revolutionary struggle, (1777,) I was born into the world, an American Freeman, under the banners of Liberty. I am rejoiced and thankful that I have been spared to see the day, when the friends of human liberty have once more raised the "Republican Standard"—a standard around which all that are true Whigs, all true-hearted Americans, and all the friends of Constitutional rights of whatever political name, can rally and cordially unite all their moral and persuasive influence in checking the further spread of the [illegible]. I will not conceal the fact that I hate Slavery in all its aspects and consequences. I hate it religiously, politically and as a domestic institution. But at the same time I could act harmoniously with [illegible] would by Congressional legislation, or by any violent or revolutionary conduct attempt to interfere with the municipal regulations of any State that chooses to retain and cherish the institution within its own territorial limits. True, the compromises made by our fathers in framing the Federal Constitution, which secures to every man who "owns" (I blush to use the word) five of his fellow-beings, in effect, four votes, while the Republican citizen of a Free State, who owns no human chattels, can have but one vote, was a hard bargain, and we have borne the consequences of it with unflinching fidelity. But, against the extension of Slavery where it does not now lawfully exist, or the addition to the Union of any more Slave States, I do most solemnly protest in behalf of myself, my children, my country, and the world. Pardon me for thus far intruding myself upon your time and attention, but having, without being consulted upon the subject, been selected as a delegate to your body, I have thought it due to my constituents, to my friends at home, to those with whom I have hitherto politically acted, and to your honorable body, thus plainly and unqualifiedly to enrol myself for life [illegible] under the banners of the great Republican Party. That the spirit of true wisdom and of pure patriotism may pervade your assembly and guide your deliberations to happy and successful results is the prayer of

Your obedient servant,
JOS. C. HORNBLOWER.

PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on a plan of national organization now appeared and reported through their Chairman, Mr. JULIAN, as follows:

The Committee recommend,

First—The appointment of a National Executive Committee, to consist of one from each State, and that the following gentlemen constitute said Committee:

New-York—Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Chairman.
Maine—Abner R. Hallowell, Bangor.
New-Hampshire—George G. Fogg, Concord.
Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.
Vermont—Lawrence Brainard.
Connecticut—John M. Niles.
Rhode Island—Wm. Chase, Jr., Providence.
New-Jersey—C. M. K. Paulison, Passaic.
[illegible]—To be filled hereafter.
Pennsylvania—David Wilmot, Towanda.
Missouri—F. P. Blair, Jr., St. Louis.
Kentucky—Rev. Jno. G. Fee.
Iowa—A. J. Stevens, Des Moines.
Ohio—A. P. Stone, Columbus.
Indiana—Wm. Grose, New Castle.
Illinois—E. S. Leland, Ottawa.
Michigan—Charles Dickey, Marshall.
Wisconsin—Wyman Spooner, Elkhorn.
[illegible]—To be filled hereafter.
District of Columbia—Lewis Clephane.
Maryland—Francis P. Blair.

(On motion of Mr. WOOD, Gov. ROBINSON, of Kansas, was afterwards added.)

Second—That the National Executive Committee be authorized to add to their number one member from each State and Territory not represented on said Committee, and to fill vacancies.

Third—The Committee recommend that a Republican National Convention to nominate a President and Vice-President, be called to meet at *Harrisburg* [Philadelphia was afterwards substituted] on Tuesday, June 17, 1856; to consist of delegates from the several States equal to twice [subsequently altered to three times] the number of Representatives in Congress to which each State is entitled.

Fourth—That the Republicans of the several States are recommended to complete their organization at the earliest practical moment; to appoint State, County and District Committees; and that the State and County be recommended to regularly organize their respective Counties by the formation of *Republican Clubs* in every town and township in the land.

The report of the Committee, with sundry amendments (indicated above in brackets) was adopted after an elaborate discussion.

THE ADDRESS.

Hon. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., now appeared on the platform, and his announcement that he held in his hand the *Address to the People of the United States* which had been agreed upon in Committee, was received with shouts of applause.

Mr. MANN, in introducing the Address, said:

MR. MANN'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

I am directed by your Committee unanimously to submit for your consideration and approbation, the Address and Declaration which I hold in my hand. You will indulge the remark that the Committee, deeming this Address too lengthy and elaborate, entertained some differences of opinion in respect to some of its historical statements and corollaries, but finally, with one accord, surrendered those differences in a spirit of concession and harmony, which is the true evidence of patriotism and love of country.

You will, Mr. President and gentlemen, indulge me further to say that we are assembled in conference here upon the question whether the Constitution, the glory of the age and the hope of the world—shall be perverted, by false construction, [illegible] the guarantees of human Slavery, so carefully excluding by the framers and founders, instead of maintaining the institutions of Liberty and Freedom, for which it was established. Shall human Slavery be taken under its protection and guarantee, and upheld by your agency, through your representatives in the National Legislature, and declared to be one of the objects of constitutional and national guardianship? Or shall the principles of Natural Liberty, set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and secured by the Constitution, be suffered to be overthrown, and upon their ruins erected the worst despotism which has ever come to the knowledge of the modern world? We cannot shut our eyes to the history of our times as written daily by [illegible] our executive authorities to uphold the operation of provincial and territorial laws enacted by fraud and violence, if not by the connivance and encouragement of that same executive which [illegible] at the rights, the freedom, the liberty of our countrymen—laws which disgrace our history and degrade our country, destroying the boundaries of constitutional power, removing all obstacles to the exercise of despotic [illegible] liberties now [illegible] the Cincinnati Platform of [illegible] danger of civil strife [illegible] our natural rights on the one side, and the Federal executive power on the other, to enforce the [illegible] code of Slavery upon the soil of Freedom. [illegible] the path of rational Freedom leading to the glory and happiness of our country, and it rests with the freemen of the land to determine in what manner they shall be met. If it be the privilege of one whose experience now is not a short one, who has ever stood by the Constitution and country which has shielded and protected him, to offer counsel to the young and rising men in whom and whose wisdom and experience rest its hopes of safety; then, since the journey of life brings me too rapidly to the Western horizon, I may be permitted to say to you that I counsel you, in peace and harmony, to moderation and forbearance, preventing all passion and haste from urging to aggression upon the *rights of our brethren in every quarter*. Indeed, let me say also when I look upon this great assemblage, and observe so many evidences of a conservative condition, so many gray hairs which decide for us that we are on the conservative side of life, I feel a *security and safety for* the welfare and liberty of my country that sustains me under all cases of danger. In humility we may thank Heaven that our lot has been cast in a land where the protection of our liberties rests in our own hands, and, as a last resort, *in our own strong right arms*. While, therefore, I counsel you to peace and submission to all laws which do not undermine and overthrow your natural rights, I feel bound to declare to you solemnly, upon my responsibility as a citizen of this Republic, that it is my deliberate opinion, that if a single drop of the blood of a freeman is shed in Kansas by the authority and command of the Executive Government, in order to enforce the bloody and tyrannical code of laws imposed upon those freemen without their consent, it will liberate every slave in the country, if not in every other. [The Convention heard this remark in tremulous silence, which was immediately broken by the response of vociferous approbation, demanding to have it repeated.]

Mr. MANN said that he was no orator, but spoke the words of truth and soberness. He was fully aware of the responsibility he assumed in declaring this opinion before the *American people, but he did* not fear that responsibility, and he only regretted that *the whole people* North and South, and from Maine to Minnesota, were not present to hear it. He spoke only the results of history, and we need not to learn this lesson alone in the modern record of our neighbors, the South American Republics. Civil wars and *civil strife have always set free* the slave. In such emergencies the captive always breaks *his own bonds* and emerges into the glorious liberty of his God. Therefore it is that I do not fear to repeat my opinion at your request, formed upon careful consideration, under a solemn sense of responsibility, that the first drop of the blood of freemen shed in Kansas by the authority and command of the Executive Government, in order to enforce the cruel laws imposed upon those freemen to enlarge the area of Slavery, will liberate every slave in this country, if not in every other. [Renewed applause.] The laws of DRACO required the sacrifice only of the blood and body of its victims; but the laws of ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW require the sacrifice of both the body and soul. If Slavery is to be extended over the area of freedom by the sword, we and those we represent may be called upon to lay down our lives and sacrifice our property in defence of our rights to freedom. I am prepared for the sacrifice. [Renewed and continued applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. MANN'S remarks, the Address was read by Hon. WM. DENNISON, of Ohio. The reading occupied one hour and a half, and it was heard with fixed attention. The reader was frequently *interrupted by vehement applause.*

An abstract of the Address, with the Declaration of Principles accompanying it, was published in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday.

On motion of Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, the Address and Declaration were adopted unanimously.

Hon. JOHN A. KING said: As we have now nobly, *gloriously*, temperately, achieved the great result for which we came here, let us stand where we now are; in the coming struggle acquit ourselves like men, and adjourn this Convention with nine hearty cheers.

Judge SPALDING, of Ohio, moved that the proceedings of the Convention, including all the documents laid before it, be published in pamphlet form, and that there be a Committee appointed for the purpose of superintending the publication. Carried.

Votes of thanks to the President, and to the *Republicans of Pittsburg were carried, and Mr. KING's* motion was then put and carried, and the National Republican Convention adjourned *sine die*.

A. M.

Letter from Platt Potter, of Schenectady.

The following letter from PLATT POTTER, of Schenectady, on the Republican movement, which elicited the very able letter from Judge EDMONDS, which we published on Wednesday last, originally appeared in the Albany *Atlas*, and would have been given with the letter of Judge EDMONDS but for its exclusion by more pressing news. We give it now as a part of the political history of the times, and as indicative of the direction which the popular feeling of the North is taking.

To the Editors of the Atlas:

GENTLEMEN: Having seen my name among a list of Delegates appointed, as it appears, by the Republican State Executive Committee, to attend a Convention to be held at Pittsburg on the 22d inst., I avail myself of the occasion, as well to correct mistaken impressions of my political relations, as to give opportunity to the members of that Committee to fill the place thus assigned to me.

It is well known to all who know me that, from the earliest day of my political action, I have been ardently attached to the principles and policy of the Democratic Party. I have regarded the principles of that party as calculated to secure, in the highest degree, our national honor and prosperity, if carried out in the administration of the Government. I have considered its policy as identified with the progress of human liberty, and with the highest and noblest aims and interests of our race. He who examines will learn that the history of this party is nothing less than the history of our whole system of free government, and that the patriots and fathers of this system, who devoted to its perfection their whole lives of trial and exertion, designed it as a system which could best be carried into effect by the great principle of the Democratic Party. Having been early impressed with these sentiments, I have aided in many a hard-contested battle for the ascendancy of its principles and the success of its candidates.

Subject to the fate of most other good and popular things, the Democratic principle has been so largely counterfeited and imitated by selfish and designing men, that the spurious has, in a large degree, taken the place of the genuine, and the country has become as thoroughly filled and corrupted with mock patriots and counterfeit Democrats, as it is with a forged and worthless currency.

The question, then, that presents itself to me, (and as I trust it does to every true Democrat,) is, how shall I determine with which, if any, of the several political organizations now existing in this State, I may properly act in this peculiar crisis in political affairs, and still act consistent with Democratic principles? In other words, is there a Democratic Party? If so, which is the genuine and which is the counterfeit? Where is now to be found the great body of the Democrats of this State?

Allowing an equal division of the votes of this State to be Democratic, the late census would show the party to be 300,000 strong. Will it be insisted that the little faction claiming to be Democratic, fresh from a contest in which they rallied their entire strength of 50,000 votes, are the true representatives of this grand army of Democrats? Will the National Convention to be held at Cincinnati regard this section as representing a constituency that can avail the Presidential nominee? What chance, then, do they stand of obtaining an admission there, representing as they do but one-sixth of the Democracy of New-York? True, they have sought the accustomed passport to favor, by a dalliance with the slave power, by every required act of subserviency to its behests, except that of approving of the administration of their favorite Executive. But it is even said that they have not been able to control a portion of their own chosen delegates to that Convention, some of whom have already rushed from their embrace into a still less Democratic, and more proscriptive party. I cannot regard this faction, with their avowed principles, as the true representatives of the great body of the Democracy. Two hundred and fifty thousand other Democrats in this State are of the same opinion.

There is, also, another organized section, claiming to be Democratic, whose last declaration of principles was lately issued forth from Syracuse. To the regularity of the organization of this body I agree; to some of their declared sentiments I yield my assent; from some of their resolutions I totally dissent. It is my most deliberate conviction, based upon a very considerable acquaintance with the sentiments of the masses, that the platform of principles, as a whole, contained in these resolutions, cannot command, in this State, beyond the influence of Government officials, exceeding 10,000 Democratic votes. I look in vain, then, to the declaration of principles from either of these two sections, claiming to be Democratic organizations, for that bold and manly enunciation of the Democratic sentiment which distinguished the Party in its day of purity; in the day of union and harmony. On the contrary, just in proportion as the continued aggressions of the Slave power seem to have become more demanding, reckless and daring, and just in proportion as it has controlled the action of the Government to favor its demands, so in like proportion has been the unmanly yielding up, by these organizations, to its imperative behests, until the last semblance of character and consistency was publicly cast off, and the lowest depths of subserviency finally reached by the action of the late Syracuse Convention. Yes, strange as it may seem, in that Convention, claiming to be the representatives and successors of the Radical Free Soil Buffalo Platform Slavery, Hating Wilmot Proviso Corner Stone Van Buren Democracy of 1848, we see an exhibition of sudden conversion unparalleled in political history; that of resolutions treasonable to the time-honored principles of the Democracy, [illegible] to the perfidious violations of the most solemn plighted personal and official faith of the National Executive—that, by the exercise of his power and influence, he would prohibit all agitation of the Slavery question—but also an approving of the boldest and most daring aggression of the Slave power—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the whole Kansas-Nebraska iniquity, not excluding the border ruffianism of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, and their associates, armed with bowie-knives and revolvers, in their murderous attacks upon the quiet and peaceful citizens of Kansas.

There is presented to the masses of the astonished, honest Democracy, the humiliating spectacle of two organized sections of the Democratic Party, both of whom, united, will represent a constituency of less than one-third of the whole Democracy, engaged in a seemingly hostile strife, not against a common foe, but with each other, in the preparation of Platforms; not of manly, independent Democratic principles; but of such tone and spirit, and of such careful, studied and submissive phraseology, as would be most acceptable, and least offensive, to Southern taste, and deemed most certain to secure its chosen Delegates *a seat in the National Convention.*

Nor is it a less humiliating view of the present condition of the Democratic Party, that a President elected by it upon the National Platform of 1852, containing *a pledge against all further Slavery agitation*; who, in his own inaugural address, again *most solemnly repeated* the pledge to the nation, as the basis of harmonious action, should, before the expiration of half of his constitutional term, make the leading measure of his administration one which called forth the most exciting Slavery agitation known to the nation for a period of thirty-four years; and still more, to demand that the approval of the obnoxious measure should be a test of political faith, to be incorporated in all future Democratic Platforms; and more than all else, to adopt and proclaim it as a rule of Executive action, to visit proscription upon all who fail to utter with ready fluency, this "shibboleth" of party fealty.

I cannot permit this mere Governmental echo *lately proclaimed from Syracuse*, with all its pretensions to regularity of organization, to destroy my own self-respect, or to change my long-cherished sentiments of Democracy. I cannot consent to a blow so deadly, aimed at the cause of Freedom and *of Free Government. The* Convention failed to express the Democratic sentiment of the State, and I do not hesitate to repudiate its action.—I do not consent to yield a principle, for the unmeaning and popular catch-words "popular sovereignty in the Territories," and "non-intervention." The only instance where these catch-words have been substituted for a principle, is a history of violence and of blood—of violations of solemn national compromises—of actual *intervention* to abolish a boundary line of Freedom, that the institution of Slavery may march over it—of actual *intervention* by the appointment of Pro-Slavery Judges—Pro-Slavery Governors—Pro-Slavery Marshals, and other officers, to take their own Slaves into the Territory not only, but to influence and control the action and sentiments in advance of the first settlers therein. This, in the new platforms, is called "Popular Sovereignty." With such surroundings and attachments, I cannot sustain "popular sovereignty." In its true sense, I am not opposed to it.

Whether the truckling to power, so manifest in the action of both those organizations, will secure the admission of their respective Delegates into the Cincinnati Convention, is a matter of no importance; the one will represent a constituency of but 50,000 votes, the other comparatively none at all, except themselves, governmental placemen, dependants and hopeful expectants. This will probably be duly appreciated at Cincinnati. Certain it is, that by far the greatest number of the sound Democracy—the great party of freedom of this State—will be without a representation in that body. I propose *for myself* to remain with them, uncommitted to anything but sound Democratic Principles, to be made manifest in our own way. The potential voice of this unrepresented body will probably be heard, if not before, at least at the polls, at the next *Presidential contest.*

I regret the length to which this communication has extended. For the reasons I have given, I have been compelled to decline an appointment made without my knowledge or approbation, by a political organization to which I had not attached myself. In looking over its list of Delegates, however, I see, as I do also in each of the Democratic sections of which I have spoken, the names of distinguished *Democrats who have once acted in concert—men of* exalted worth and personal character, with whom I have been proud to battle in many a hard campaign, and whom it is painful to me to see separated and to be separated from. I have given my reasons; and it having become necessary, I have defined my position. In doing this, I shall not be charged with political aspirations. *It is never popular to speak* plainly and loudly of organized political bodies, nor of officers *in high position, invested with patronage* and power. It is not popular, in the view of office-seekers, *to speak boldly of the aggressions of the* Slave power. Nor can I be proscribed. I have not—I have not had—any ambition but to fill with credit the place of a private citizen. I love my country, I love the Union, I love our institutions, and not least of all, I love freedom.

PLATT POTTER.

SCHENECTADY, 7th February, 1856.

Letter from Hon. J. Izard Middleton on the Proposed Democratic Convention to be held in Cincinnati.

From the Pee Dee Times.

MR. EDITOR: It has just been intimated to me by a friend that it was expected of me that I should express my opinion on the subject of the proposal to send delegates to the so-called Democratic Convention to be held at Cincinnati in May next. Indeed, I was informed that my not having done so was imputed to a disposition on my part to stand uncommitted on this question.

No one who knows me, can for a moment suspect me of being held to silence by any such motive. The plain fact is, that I deemed it might appear a mere impertinence in me to offer counsel where I had not been asked; and it is with great reluctance that I come forward now to declare my dissent from those who undertake to advise the sending of delegates.

This proposition was somewhat considered at Columbia during the late session of the Legislature; and the Conventionists, I learned, were unsuccessful in getting up a sufficiently numerous caucus to embolden them to act on the subject there. Had they succeeded in doing so, we who felt ourselves to be largely in a majority in the General Assembly, were prepared to meet the question openly and fairly, and set it at rest by nominating General PIERCE for reelection. But as the Conventionists forbore action of that kind, we thought it unnecessary to stir the question, resting satisfied that a majority of the State was with us.

For my part, I have always been opposed to these Conventions, called for the purpose, ostensibly, of manufacturing what, in the cant phraseology of the day, are called platforms for puppets, called Presidents, to stand upon, until they are forced to step off of them. These are the ostensible objects. But we know full well that there are other objects designed in holding them—objects closely touching the personal interests of those who attend them. We know that the questions put, either openly or covertly, are not alone, "Is such a candidate available?" "Is he capable?" "Is he faithful to the Constitution?" "Does he love his country and its laws?" but the further questions are put: "Whom of us will he make his diplomatic Ministers?" "To whom of us will he give Consulates?" "Whom of us will he bring into his Cabinet?" "Whom of us will he make Collector of Customs?" Those, and such like questions, we are told, are put, and have to be answered. And yet we are told that a huckstering shambles like this is a convention of the people! If it is a convention of the people, in any sense of the term, it is only of such portion of the people as, being too lazy to exercise any other species of industry, devote themselves to politics as a trade by which they may earn a precarious living. In other words, it is a convention of trading politicians. And these are the people to whom we are advised to commit the control of the vote of our State!

But I am opposed to these Conventions on other grounds. Their rule of organization is that each State shall be represented in the ratio of its representation in the Federal Legislature; so that a large State, in which the Democratic Party has been almost annihilated, controls the vote of a smaller State in which it may be triumphantly in the majority. And thus in the coming Convention at Cincinnati, Massachusetts, given up as it is to Black Republicanism, can control South Carolina; and the whole Northern section of the Confederacy—where the Democratic Party has been almost destroyed by schisms and isms—with about 176 votes, overshadow the Southern section, giving only about 120 votes, although in the latter the Democratic Party is greatly in the ascendant. In what sense, therefore, sending Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention is to give power to the Southern wing of the Democratic Party, it rests with the advocates of the measure to show. To my poor apprehension, it looks very much like giving up everything to the Northern wing of that party. Is not the Northern wing hopelessly abolitionized? Has not one of the best men of that wing lately avowed that he believed in the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso—I mean Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—even when he relied upon Southern votes for the Speakership, and got only I think fourteen Northern votes, and about sixty Southern? Can any of the Northern leaders of that wing of that party sustain himself at home except on the ground that when he votes with us, the measure he votes for is the best free-soil measure ever passed? Has not Mr. CASS done this? Has not Mr. DOUGLAS? Has not almost every Northern man done this who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act—which, however objectionable in some respects, at all events repealed the odious features of what had been absurdly called the Missouri Compromise? Shall then our glorious Southern wing, standing erect—proudly erect, because faithful to the Constitution, and flushed with victory because it sustains the fundamental law which was designed to bind a harmonious confederacy in indissoluble bands—shall it trail its proud honors in the dust, and leaving the field of its own victories, join the discomfited band which has been totally demoralized by the self-inflicted defeat its abandonment of principle has wrought? I think not. Could I presume to advise, I would say, Democrats of South Carolina, stand where you are; maintain your independence. Do not suffer any one to trifle with your rights and interests at Cincinnati, or anywhere else, if you can prevent it. Pledge not your vote to the nominee of Cincinnati. Vote for the reelection of PIERCE; we have tried him; he is faithful, true and just; he faithfully maintains the fundamental law; he bravely discharges the duties you have devolved upon him.

Mr. Editor, grown men ought not to be misled by mere names. Because a certain set of people at the North call themselves Democrats, we are not bound to believe that they are so. With us, a Democrat means one who believes in the Constitution of the United States, and thinks that it should always possess a vital energy in restraining the hands of those who happen for a time to be invested with public authority. The opponents of Democracy are those who believe that public opinion or the popular whim of the moment should always have its way, irrespective of Constitutional restraints. In other words, we are the friends of limited Government; our opponents those of absolute Government. We look to the letter of the delegation of trust powers; they are always hankering after constructive powers. And as long as the Union lasts, these two parties must endure. No man, then, is of our Democratic Party, who believes in the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso, for it can rest only on a most strained construction.

No man is truly of the Democratic Party, who *believes in* the binding efficacy of the ordinance of 1787 in relation to the territory Northwest of the Ohio River, or of the miscalled Missouri Compromise, because the whole subject-matter of those acts is exclusively of State jurisdiction. And the equality *of the States* is of the very essence of the Constitution. I acknowledge that there is a difference between the Whig Party of the North and the Democratic party of the same section; and that the latter Party is much nearer to us in its opinions than the *former*. *But there are differences* which, to my mind, make an impassable gulf of separation between us. They cannot truly fraternize with us, nor can we with them. Many of their leaders are our worst enemies. Nor can I think of anything which more completely stamps the Northern Democracy with its proper character, than its evident reluctance to support General PIERCE, if, indeed, it is not actually determined to drop him. On the other hand, our Democratic Party will, to a man, sustain him.

But I am told that those who have set afoot this Cincinnati business, design to carry it out even as a minority move, on the principle, I suppose, that *what has been done once, may be repeated. What I* would say in relation to this simply is, that if a majority of any district think that they or their State can gain anything by going to Cincinnati, I would be among the last persons to question their right to do so. Nor do I presume to call in question the right of a minority to be represented at Cincinnati. *But I do say, that if* it is a minority move, it must be so understood. The minority must not invest themselves with the dignity and authority that belongs to the majority. If they do so, they will be guilty of a fraud that must be exposed. If they do so, their Delegates will carry with them a taint of dishonor, which it will require waters more lethean than those of the Ohio to wash away. I trust that there is no such intention, but I think the advice of the prime mover in this business almost imports as much; *for* he advises, I am told, all those who are in favor of sending delegates to Cincinnati, to meet and name them.

It may be regarded as presumptuous in one of so small value in the public eye as myself, to advise, but I do think that, on all public questions, honesty and fair dealings are to be kept in view, and not abolished quite. And I think honesty and fair dealing call for public meetings to decide popularly on public questions. If the friends of Cincinnati can in public convince the majority that they are right, then their delegates will go clothed with the authority of the public voice; if they cannot, they can still, if so minded, send their delegates with as much dignity and authority as a minority can confer.

I should exhaust your patience, Mr. Editor, were I to state all of my objections to this Cincinnati move. What I have urged is, I think, sufficient to prove that, first, I am not at all disposed to play the game of non-committal; second, that I am thoroughly opposed to our taking a part at Cincinnati; third, that I am extremely desirous that our vote be cast for PIERCE, which, I think, will be more reputably done as a spontaneous move, without asking leave of the traders assembled at Cincinnati; fourth, that my earnest wish is that the people of the district be consulted before any step of this kind is taken. I am your humble servant,

JOHN IZARD MIDDLETON.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Charged with being an Alien.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

The celebrated investigation into the nativity of George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, was resumed on Saturday, in the Mayor's office, before the Police Commissioners, consisting of His Honor the Mayor, who presided; Mr. CAPRON, the City Judge, and Mr. SMITH, the Recorder. The public attendance was so large as to cram every available spot in the apartment.

Mr. Stoughton, for the prosecution, said an attempt had been made, as their Honors knew, to get the testimony of the Collector of Perth Amboy. Parties went down there upon two occasions for that express purpose, but failed to see him. On the last occasion it happened that the Collector had left the evening previous for the City—a thing which seemed very unusual, for it was ascertained that for the six years prior to that time he had never been absent a night at all. The prosecution considered it somewhat essential that his testimony should be produced here. They had the certificate of the Collector, under the seal of his office, certifying to facts that came under his notice as an officer, and they thought that, under the circumstances, that certificate should be read.

Mr. Brady—All that can ever be expected from counsel, in the most liberal discharge of their duty, is to admit any fact which they really believe to exist, and of which they have some evidence. A certificate of the Collector of Perth Amboy that there is a certain paper, containing certain things, does not show the authenticity of that paper. And as Mr. Branch, who has certainly been a clever operator in this case, was connected with the obtaining of that certificate, that fact would cast a suspicion on my mind as to its character.

Mr. Stoughton—This certificate is under his seal of office.

Mr. Brady asked to be permitted to read the document in question. He declared he did not understand what it was. The fact that the seal was on it did not establish anything beyond that fact itself. Mr. Brady read the paper, which did not appear to be of very great importance, and then consented to its being read in evidence.

The certificate was considered as in evidence, and handed to the Commissioners.

Mr. Brady asked if there was anything more.

The prosecuting Counsel replied in the negative.

It was then announced that the evidence on both sides was concluded.

Mr. Brady called on the prosecution to present their propositions of law.

Mr. Noyes rose and said, their first proposition was that the evidence had established beyond all question that Mr. Matsell, the defendant, was born an alien—a subject of the King of Great Britain. Their next proposition was that he was never naturalized. That was not pretended. Their next, that his father had never been naturalized, so as to naturalize him, (the defendant,) or as an incident to his naturalization. Next, that the Marine Court had no authority in law to naturalize. Next, that the naturalization of parents did not naturalize the children; in other words, that the act on that subject upon which, he supposed, reliance would be placed by the defence, was retrospective. And, in addition to these, the prosecution would maintain that the defendant, with whom was the burden of proof, had failed to prove either his own naturalization, or the due naturalization of his parents, so as to naturalize him.

Mr. Brady proceeded to address the Court for the defence. There was no legal point suggested, he said, that had not been the subject of both political and juridical discussion for a great many years. This question, as to the authority of the Marine Court, had been a popular topic of debate, and a favorite one with politicians, as long as he could remember. It had led at times to discussions as momentous as those which formerly occurred at the polls on election days about the question of residence, and which finally settled down to this, that a man was decided to live in New-York who had his washing done there. [Laughter.] As to the authority of the Marine Court to naturalize, he would let it stand or fall by the thousands of instances in which that authority had been exercised. That Court had been declared by the statute creating it to be a Court of Record. It had a clerk and a seal, and, if it needed anything else to make it a Court of Record, he had yet to be informed. In regard to the construction of the act of 1802, he should probably relieve the counsel and his clients, Messrs. Briggs and Branch, from any misconceptions on the point by showing the decision on that subject of "the modern Aristides." He meant, of course, Judge Daly, his personal friend, who was so designated in the famous report presented by Alderman Briggs to the Common Council. [Laughter.] These very anomalous proceedings which had occupied so much time and led to so many minute investigations were unparalleled in all history. If the power which the Commissioners of Police exercised in examining charges against members of the department at all resembled the power of impeachment, this case was one of first impression. There was nothing like it. There had been some very nice questions in regard to citizenship discussed in all the tribunals of this country, including the Supreme Court of the United States; and it would seem to be a pretty serious exercise of authority to determine upon a nice point of law, that even a common policeman was not a citizen, when, with all possible deference and respect to their Honors, the reverse of that opinion might be reached by a court of judicature. And in this case the exercise of the power was rendered the more serious from the fact that here was a man against whom this charge of alienage was sought to be proved, hunted and hounded by creatures full of malignity and ferocity, their mouths foaming with poisonous saliva, dogging him at every footstep, and pursuing him like beasts of prey. But it certainly was a consolatory circumstance that no wolf of this pack, in all its desperate howlings, had dared to suggest that there was even a speck on his moral reputation, official conduct, or private character, as an eye that magnified a thousand times could make out to be a blemish. That [illegible] who had held public office in this City of New-York [illegible] subject of slander, or who, if it was supposed he could be removed from the path of some ambitious individual [illegible] had not been persecuted in some such manner as this, he (Mr. Brady) was more ignorant of public affairs than any citizen could be who was familiar with the history of the City of New-York during the last twenty years, and intelligent enough to discern what was going on around him. Mr. Brady then addressed himself to the propositions stated on the other side. In regard to the first of these, he said there was not a particle of evidence where the Chief was born, and taking the theory of the prosecution itself, he regarded it as a perfectly conclusive answer to this whole proceeding, and should content himself with it. The story about the Brandon register he maintained was utterly incredible. Mr. Branch had presented his peculiarities of mind—his idiosyncrasies in such a way that he (the counsel) did not think his testimony would be relied on in a civil suit involving but $50, provided his interest was enlisted on either side. Mr. Branch had asserted that he was actuated by no motives of personal interest. Could it be believed that there were not some expectant wire-pullers at the back of all this? If Mr. Branch and those who *hounded him on had no* personal motives, then this was not a work of construction; it was a work of demolition; it was the work of madmen—of wretched fools who wanted to pull down and destroy, but had neither the brains nor the heart to construct an improvement. The aspiring lunatic who fired the Ephesian Dome, as the *Dramatist told us, received a more lasting name for* himself than the superstitious fool who reared it. Mr. Branch was probably acting under a delusion somewhat similar. His (the counsel's) cross-examination of him was directed with the especial aim of exhibiting Mr. Branch's mental condition in relation to the matters involved in this investigation. He asked him if the Brandon Report was true in substance, and as matter of fact, and Mr. Branch swore it was. Now, would the Commissioners believe that he swore truly? Was that Report one that on its face gave evidence entitling it to implicit credit? Not by any means. Its absurdities were palpable. Some incidents had occurred in connection with that cross-examination, for which he (Mr. Brady) was sorry, and for which, so far as he was concerned, he begged now, in the most public manner, (turning to Mr. Noyes) to express his regret.

Mr. Noyes—They are all forgotten, sir.

Mr. Brady resumed. In referring to the testimony of Mr. Atwood, who had sworn that being at the dock one day with Mr. Matsell, the latter, observing a vessel from Nova Scotia passing up, said, "There goes one of my countrymen," the counsel argued that on that showing it would appear that the Chief was a Nova Scotian. And besides, the expression could have no weight as a proof in any view of it. Nothing was more usual than for his brother lawyers to say to him (the counsel) when an Irish witness was put on the stand, exciting the laughter of the Court by the native wit and humor of his replies—a wit and humor which were peculiar to the Celtic race, and superior to every other—to say to him, "Brady, there is one of your countrymen!" [Laughter.] And, although he (Mr. B.) was born and bred on this island, yet he was perfectly willing to be regarded as an Irishman. He wanted no higher honor than to take rank with those who had flowing in their veins the same blood which ran through his, qualified and even improved, he would admit, by an American atmosphere. [Applause.] Assuming, however, that the Chief was an alien born, the question of naturalization remained.

The Records of the Marine Court settled that question definitely. The very leaf on which was entered the last act necessary to the naturalization of the elder Matsell had been torn out, but the reference still remained. As to the agency through which that mutilation was effected they were to judge of it by this principle, that if it be for any interest that a thing shall be preserved, and for another man's interest that it shall be destroyed, and it is found in a state of mutilation, then he is the person to suspect, and not me.

Mr. Brady referred to the other points presented by the prosecution. He cited a case in the 6th Cranch, 156, deciding that the taking of allegiance confers the right of citizenship. The case of McCarthy against Marsh, in 1st Seldon, 263, was quoted to show that the *Record of Naturalization is conclusive.* If the construction put by the opposing counsel on the act of 1802 were the proper one, then it was a declaratory statute. It had been so regarded, however, and was in force when Matsell, Senior, was naturalized, for the enacting clause had never been repealed. (West against West, 8th page, 486. Decision of Judge Daly in the New-York Common Pleas in 1844.)

Mr. Noyes summed up at considerable length, and in a speech of much ability for the prosecution. He took up the propositions which he had stated to the counsel for the defence, and argued most of them *seriatim*. He said it was a misdemeanor to hold a public office without possessing the necessary qualifications; and if Mr. Matsell was an alien, he lacked a necessary qualification, and was therefore guilty of a misdemeanor. The struggle that he had made to evade the investigation of the charge, proved that he was aware of its truth. It was proved incontestibly that Mr. Matsell was an alien born, and this case involved the moral wrong on the part of the defendant of having made an official oath that he was born in the United States, when every rational presumption went to prove that he knew the contrary. There never was a man born of whatever station, every era of whose life had been traced more minutely or with such inerring certainty. The evidence of those who said Mr. Matsell's mother had told them that he was born in New-York, must be a mistake. The omission of the defence to call witnesses to prove that he was born in the United States was an extraordinary and significant fact. True, his father and mother were no longer alive. As regarded them, [illegible]. Mr. Branch (turning to that gentleman)—would understand that. [laughter from the audience generally and from Mr. Branch in particular.] The omission to call his own sisters to prove the place of his birth showed he had no confidence in this part of his case. After the war of 1812 and prior to the year 1828, it was necessary for an alien coming here within that time to do three things in order to become naturalized. He must first make a report of himself and family and obtain a certificate thereof. He must then, if subsequent to 1824 and before 1828, make declaration upon oath of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance to any other power, and he must obtain a certificate of that as well as of the other in the manner prescribed. Then if he declared his intentions before 1824, he cannot apply for naturalization until three years after. If between 1824 and 1828, he cannot apply to be naturalized within two years after. Then if he applies for naturalization it must appear that he has resided in the United States for five years; he must prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he is a good citizen, well-disposed towards the Government of the country, and that he is a man of good moral character. This proof must be furnished by a citizen. Here the proof was made by his own daughter, Susan Matsell, who was not a citizen. The first section of the act of 1816 required that every person to be naturalized should furnish those certificates, to be entered on the records of the Court when obtaining his naturalization. Had the defendant proved any such record of any such naturalization? The onus lay entirely with him, and instead of proving that, he had merely proved the absence of any such record. The learned counsel argued this point at some length, and then referred to the mutilated records of the Marine Court. He contended that the leaf torn out did not contain the naturalization of the elder Matsell, but was merely a transcript of certain other records of the initiatory steps which he had taken to obtain naturalization, but which were never completed. That mutilation was effected for the purpose of raising the inference that the naturalization had been completed. In speaking of those by whom it was most likely to be done, he dwelt particularly on the fact that Mr. Matsell had had knowledge of these records in the Marine Court long before the prosecution were aware of their existence, and that he had kept that knowledge back to the last stage of the investigation. He illustrated the case by that famous proceeding of the three lawyers—Gammon, Snap and Quirk—in *Ten Thousand a Year*, who when they found it necessary to prove that one of the characters of the story was born before a certain year, one of them suggested that it might be found on his tombstone, which in a most remarkable manner turned out to have inscribed on it the very date that answered their purpose.

The facts of this case, the counsel continued, threw distrust on this whole matter of the records, and showed good reason for attributing their destruction to other persons than those in the interest of this prosecution—in fact, to those who had been proved to have first known of their existence.

In this connection he introduced the name of Officer Bowyer, as acting in collusion with the defendant in the manipulating of the records. At least, he seemed to say as much.

Mr. Brady thereupon got up, and stated that officer Bowyer (who was in the room) had requested to be examined; that he (Mr. B.) did not think he was called upon to examine a man whose character no evidence had impeached, but that it was a question for the Commissioners, whether they would not consider themselves bound to call on Officer Bowyer, a member of the Department, to state, under oath, everything that he knew of or did in reference to these Marine Court Records.

Mr. Noyes disclaimed any intention of saying anything inculpatory of Mr. Bowyer, and appealed to the Commissioners to say whether he had or not.

The Commissioners answered him negatively.

Mr. Noyes then continued his argument. He vindicated Mr. Branch from the aspersions cast on his mental character by the counsel for the defence, and maintained that if the Brandon Register was a fabrication it was one for which, if Mr. Branch was sent to prison, he ought to be accompanied by Minister Buchanan and Theodore Sedgwick, who never questioned its authenticity. In conclusion, the learned counsel asserted that he was utterly void of personal feeling against the defendant, though he could not but regret his conduct in this matter. He resumed his seat at about 6½ o'clock.

Mr. Brady rose to reply to the new matter introduced by the prosecuting counsel in reference to these Marine Court Records. When the Clerk of the Court was under examination by the prosecution they asked him to make further search in order to see whether some other matters connected with this naturalization of the defendant's father might not be found. That search was made, and other matter was discovered, which was sent to Court, and which the prosecution had never once alluded to, nor proposed to put in evidence. On the book which he [illegible]

[illegible] With [illegible] the Commissioners adjourned [illegible]

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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—[illegible] J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

AN ELECTION—Will be held at the Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, [illegible], between the hours of noon and 1 P. M., for four additional Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, [illegible] WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary. New-York, Feb. 13, 1856.

REMOVAL.—The PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY has removed to the Tontine Building, No. 88 Wall-st. WM. H. DAVIDGE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL [illegible] JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Feb. 18, 1856.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th, both days inclusive. WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN, Secretary.

WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.—[illegible] JAMES LAWSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE.—$10,000 CHICAGO AND AURORA (NOW CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY) RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—[illegible] G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 42 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION—[illegible] TUESDAY, the 19th inst. [illegible] JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

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BUSINESS PAPER DISCOUNTED—[illegible] JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

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To Correspondents.

A Subscriber had better state his case to a lawyer, and follow his advice, after paying for it.

It will be seen by reference to our report of yesterday's proceedings in the Know-Nothing National Convention, that a selection of candidates has at last been made, after the secession of a number of Northern delegates. MILLARD FILLMORE was chosen on the first regular ballot as a candidate for President, and A. J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, for Vice-President.

In the Senate, yesterday, the proceedings were of more than ordinary interest. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, made his promised defence of Governor SHANNON, in reply to the attack upon that worthy by Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts. And, out of their exercitation upon SHANNON grew a sharp encounter between the defender of SHANNON and Mr. HALE of New-Hampshire. There was a resolution for the President to furnish all the correspondence which had passed between our Government and that of England on the subject of the enlistment difficulty, and Mr. MASON stated that no apology had been offered by England, as stated by Lord CLARENDON, for the infringement of our laws, and that there had been no offer made of leaving it to the arbitrament of a third party.

There was nothing of importance done in the House, except a resolution offered by Mr. ORR, for the construction of fifteen new steam frigates, which was not acted on for want of a quorum.

We are in the constant receipt of requests to notice editorially some important invention, some useful machine, some article of general utility offered for sale, or something else of the same kind. In all these cases the promotion of some private interest is the object sought, and we are solicited to aid that object under pretext of promoting the public good. The frequency of these applications, and the pertinacity with which they are pressed, accompanied with offers of liberal payment for such notices, prompt us to this statement of the rules we have adopted for all such cases, and from which we shall not depart. The TIMES is divided into two departments, one of which is expressly set apart for the promotion of private interests, and through which any person who chooses may press upon public attention and favor any project, pursuit, invention, or anything else in which he has a personal and pecuniary interest. It is universally understood that this department belongs to those who desire to use it—that the publicity which it gives their business is paid for at stipulated rates, and that the paper is in no sense responsible for statements which it may contain. The other department is under editorial control, and whatever appears in it carries with it some degree of editorial indorsement and approbation. The public has a right to assume that, whenever such indorsement is given, it is given on public grounds, and not for pay, nor for the promotion of private interests.

We do not consider it, therefore, any part of the duty or the right of an Editor to devote his editorial columns to the promotion of private objects, or to express opinions, direct or implied, upon the merit of articles offered for sale, or pressed by individuals for their own emolument upon public favor. *We accordingly decline uniformly to notice articles of this kind*, and refer all who solicit such notices to our advertising columns, as the only channel through which they can obtain for their proposals the publicity of the TIMES. They can make them there just as conspicuous as they choose, and can bring them to the notice of the great mass of the people quite as thoroughly as in any other way.

The War Feeling.

We gave yesterday a sufficient number of extracts from the late English papers, touching the "American difficulty," as it is called, to indicate the feeling of the English press on the subject of a war with this country, though we doubt if the press, in this instance, be a reliable exponent of the feeling of the British people. The speech of Mr. BRIGHT before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, we believe, more correctly indicates the tone of popular sentiment on the other side of the Atlantic towards this country. Mr. BRIGHT stated that he knew a gentleman who was frantically in favor of the war with Russia, who expressed the utmost horror at the bare idea of a war with this country; and we have no doubt that the majority of the people of Great Britain are of a similar way of thinking. As for the gentlemen who are looking to Westminster Abbey or the peerage, they, of course, are always in favor of a war with any power, on the slightest provocation; and the determination of the Queen to create a new Order of Valor seems to have had the effect of inspiring such of her liege subjects as write for the daily journals with an effervescing valor which would have done no discredit to the [illegible]. The way in which these [illegible] propose to ravage our sea coast, [illegible], burn our towns and cities, [illegible] our commerce [illegible] [illegible] but we have never [illegible]

[illegible] as we mentioned [illegible] and unknowingly quoted [illegible] in the articles which have appeared in the London journals in connection with the "American Difficulty." Instead of making any attempt to exhibit the real strength which England must rely upon, by showing her to be in the right in her demands, they begin where they should end, by enumerating the number of their men-of-war, and their mighty powers on the ocean. The most remarkable part of all is, however, that the very paper which contains these boastful announcements of the tremendous military power of England, also contains long and detailed official statements of the wretchedly inefficient administration of military affairs in the Crimea, of the want of ability of their Generals and the imbecility of their Admirals. But we do not believe that the British nation has deteriorated, and there is no reason to doubt that a war with any maritime power worthy of a contest would produce new NELSONS and COLLINGWOODS, who would give a better account of themselves than the DUNDASES and NAPIERS have done since the war with Russia was commenced. We are as little disposed to underrate the power of England as we are to boast of our own. We know what we are capable of doing, we know what our resources are, what the spirit of our people is, as well as we know the strength of England, and what the consequences of a hostile encounter would be on both sides of the Atlantic; and we know that, while a war with this country would be an unmitigated evil to our adversary, it would be attended with many mitigations and benefits for us, not the least of which would be the strengthening of the bonds of our Union, and the creation of a stronger sentiment of nationality than now exists. The threats of the English press have had no other effect upon the public mind here than to create a feeling of contempt; and the character of the proceedings in the Senate yesterday show that they had been productive of no other feeling there. There appears to be a very remarkable misapprehension of facts in London, for it is denied by Mr. MASON in the Senate that any apology had ever been made by the English Government for her infringement of our laws, or that there had ever been any offer of an arbitration.

As the affair stands at present, all the bluster and braggadocio belong to the other side, and we are waiting with a quiet and dignified sense of the justice of our own cause, and entire confidence in our ability to maintain our position, if we should ever be compelled to a resort to arms, a contingency which, at present, we do not believe there is hardly a possibility of coming to pass.

The German-American Press.

In an article in Monday's TIMES we gave a list and classification of some of the principal German newspapers throughout the United States, which seems to have excited a good deal of attention among our cotemporaries. In it there were necessarily several omissions which, by the kindness of HERRMAN RASTER, Esq., Editor of the New-York *Abend Zeitung*, we are enabled now to fill.

WISCONSIN.

Journal, daily, (Milwaukie;) Republican. Editor, DOMSCHKE.

Banner und Volksbote, (*Peoples' Messenger*,) daily, (Milwaukie;) Democrat. Editor, VETTE.

Seebote, (*Lake Messenger*,) daily, (Milwaukee;) ultra-Catholic and Democrat.

Demokrat, weekly, (Sheboygan;) Republican. Editor, CHARLES KOEHLER.

Staats Zeitung, weekly (Madison;) Democrat. Editor, CHARLES KRUER.

Republican, weekly, (Manitowoc;) Democrat. Editor, MARCHNER.

Nordwesten, weekly, (Sheboygan;) Democrat.

Phoenix aus dem Nordwesten, weekly, (Oshkosh;) goes with the highest bidder.

Pioneer am Wisconsin, (Sauk City,) Port Washington *Zeitung* and several other minor papers, mostly Democratic, supported by the Barstow Administration.

OHIO.

Turn Zeitung, weekly, (Cincinnati;) Republican, organ of the Turners, very large circulation.

Journal, weekly, (Cleveland;) Republican.

Staats Zeitung, weekly, (Toledo;) Republican. Large circulation.

Intelligenzblatt, weekly, (Sandusky;) Republican.

Unsere Flagge, (*Our Flag*,) weekly, (Tiffin;) Democrat.

IOWA.

Freie Presse, daily, (Burlington;) Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Freiheits Freund, (*Friend of Freedom*,) daily, (Pittsburg;) Anti-Nebraska Democrat.

The Reading *Adler*, (*Eagle*,) is Democratic, and not Republican, as our types made us say on Monday. There are about thirty or forty small German country papers published in this State, mostly Democratic, but with no influence beyond their township or county. The language in which they are printed is almost unintelligible to a German, so corrupted has it become.

NEW-JERSEY.

Zeitung, daily, (Newark;) Republican.

TENNESSEE.

Stimme des Volkes, (*Voice of the People*,) weekly, (Memphis;) Anti-Slavery.

TEXAS.

Zeitung, weekly, (New Braunfels;) Democrat.

Union, weekly, (Galveston;) Democrat.

VIRGINIA.

Staats Zeitung, weekly, (Wheeling;) Democrat.

CALIFORNIA.

California Demokrat, (San Francisco,) and San Francisco *Journal*, both daily, and nominally Democratic, but very rarely, if ever, advocating Pro-Slavery measures.

NEW-YORK.

Telegraf, daily, (Buffalo;) Republican.

Beobachter am Genesee, (*Observer on the Genesee*,) nearly Republican.

MINNESOTA.

Zeitung, (St. Pauls,) Anti-Slavery Democrat.

We have thus added largely to our former list, and we still find that, in the Free States, at least, the Republican journals are largely in the majority. It is natural, and yet strange, that it should be so. It is natural, because the German heart beats ever nobly for the cause of Freedom; and the first impulse of every son of that land, which has ever been forward in the struggle for Liberty, is to oppose the curse of Slavery. And still it is strange, when we consider the manner in which most of the German journals are necessarily conducted; when we consider the small capital with which they are started, the large amount of patronage and money which the Democratic Party is ever willing to contribute towards the support of papers which sustain its cause, and that the Republicans throughout the States have as yet done nothing—literally nothing—to obtain the support of any of the German journals.

Besides this, any appearance of cooperation with the Know-Nothings occasions a large loss of German votes among the masses, who are not able to distinguish between the face of the Know-Nothings supporting the cause of Freedom, and the Republicans supporting Nativism. If this falling off from the Republican Party should take place, it can only be put a stop to by the influence of the German Press. In the late election in Ohio, where the Anti-Twelfth-Section Know-Nothings and the Republicans were combined, the Democrats gained many German votes, and a larger loss to the Republicans was only prevented by the action of several influential German papers.

The action of the Republican Convention which assembled in Pittsburg will, no doubt, have some effect on the future course of the German voters throughout the United States. Delegates representing the German population in many parts of the country were present. In Cincinnati a large mass meeting has been held; able men who have heretofore been the leaders of the German element in the Democratic party have given in their adherence to the Republicans, and are bringing the masses over with them; and one of them, CHARLES REMELIN, was present in Pittsburg as the delegate of the Germans of Hamilton County. In this City, too, we have men, who were the most honored and most persecuted in their *fatherland*, declaring openly for the Republican Party. There is CARL HEINZEN, who was returned from, we are afraid to say how many Districts to the Frankfort Parliament, and who, though adored by the people, was refused admission to that body on account of his being too true a lover of Freedom, and who is now urging the same cause, though against other oppressors, in his *Pionier* in his new home. There are many more young and able men, and others who have long been used to persecutions, who are found on the Republican side. That their voice will be of influence among their countrymen we do not doubt. There may be those, who, from length of residence and long association with the so-called Democratic Party, will cling to the Pro-Slavery cause. But we believe that the majority of our citizens of German birth are now, and if the proper steps are taken, ever will be identified with the Free-Soil, Republican Party.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

XXXIVth CONGRESS——First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution transmitting a copy of the Naval Retiring Board, and stating it was not accompanied with any journal, record, or other papers, and further that the causes of action were not made known to the Department.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to promote the efficiency of the Navy.

THE BRITISH ENLISTMENT DIFFICULTY.

Mr. MASON submitted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate all the correspondence which may have taken place between this Government and that of Great Britain regarding the enlistment of soldiers in the United States to serve in the British army, accompanied by such evidence and documents as the President may deem proper to show the connection of the agents or officers of the British Government with this violation of our laws and national rights.

Mr. MASON said the statement of Lord CLARENDON in the British Parliament in regard to this matter, had recently been received in the English papers, and unless the American side of the argument was likewise made known, the community would be misled. It was, therefore, important that all the correspondence should at once be made public.

Mr. JAMES concurred in the opinion of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CASS (who appeared in his seat for the first time since the late accident) not only agreed heartily with every word which Mr. MASON uttered, but would go further than he had. He (Mr. CASS) would not hesitate to say he never saw a statement so utterly contrary to fact as that of Lord CLARENDON. He (CASS) showed, from the evidence on the trial of the British agents, for violating the neutrality laws, that the complicity of the British Government could not be successfully denied.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought it might appear that Mr. BUCHANAN had made a leap in the dark. He hoped the correspondence sent in would show the real state of facts.

Messrs. TOUCEY and RUSK deprecated the discussion of the subject previous to the official information being placed before the Senate.

Mr. JAMES, R. I., said the time would come when all the facts concerning matters at issue between the two countries would be made known. We have full information as to the Central American question, but that relating to the enlistment of soldiers should engage the grave consideration of Congress. It should be known that the British Declaration of War against Russia bears date, "Westminster, March 28, 1854." On the 21st of April, Mr. CRAMPTON, while announcing this fact to our Government, coupled it with the officially declared hope that our Government would maintain a strict neutrality on the sea, not permitting privateers to be fitted out to depredate on British commerce. Mr. MARCY, in reply, April 28, assured Mr. CRAMPTON that we should preserve a strict neutrality, not only preventing the equipment of privateers to act on British commerce, but to prevent men being enlisted in the European war—our neutrality applying to sea and land, irrespective of the parties engaged in the contest. When Mr. CRAMPTON applied to have naval equipment in favor of Russia prevented, he seemed to lose sight of the fact that such equipment of vessels would be no more a violation of the Neutrality laws than the enlistment of men for land service. Mr. MARCY could not have believed that while Mr. CRAMPTON claimed that Neutrality should be enforced against Russia, CRAMPTON himself would have violated Neutrality concerning enlistments. We had a right to look on Mr. CRAMPTON's request as a declaration of honor on the part of the British Government that it would respect our Neutrality laws, let Russia do as she might.

Mr. JAMES said he would have the remainder of his speech published. It contains statements, derived from official sources, showing that England was guilty of bad faith in the enlistment question.

Mr. MASON's resolution was adopted.

Mr. CASS considered that paying the passage of men to Canada, and then enlisting them, was a palpable violation of our neutrality laws.

Mr. YULEE inquired of Mr. MASON whether it was true, as stated in the speech of Lord CLARENDON, that the British Government had offered to submit the settlement of the controversy with regard to the interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the arbitration of a friendly Power.

Mr. MASON—If any such offer has ever been made officially, I am ignorant of it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN thought the British Government had made all the apology that could be expected of it, when it acknowledged its error, declared it unintentional, and promised that it should not again occur. He understood that as soon as the British Government was apprised of the dissatisfaction of this Government on account of the recruiting operations, the work was promptly desisted from. This was the highest satisfaction for such an injury, and no further apology ought to be demanded.

Mr. MASON said that whatever might have been the statements made across the water, no atonement has been offered by the British Government for its violation of our Neutrality Laws. He thought that when the correspondence called for should be laid before the Senate, Mr. CRITTENDEN would find he had made his leap before he had gained the stile.

Mr. HAMLIN inquired whether Mr. BUCHANAN had not expressed himself satisfied with what Lord CLARENDON had said in explanation of this matter.

Mr. MASON replied that he was not familiar with the whole correspondence, but, if Mr. BUCHANAN ever expressed himself satisfied with the course of the British Government, it was done under a misapprehension of the facts.

THE PRESIDENT'S KANSAS MESSAGE.

On motion, the consideration of the President's Special Kansas Message was resumed, and

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., said he had listened with pleasure to the discussion whether Mr. CRAMPTON should be recalled or not, and what measures should be taken to heal the wounded dignity of this country, and he would say that he would rather enter into a conflict with England, or any three of the great Powers of Europe, than to have a conflict among ourselves, such conflict might come in consequence of disturbances in Kansas. Many of the objectionable portions of Mr. WILSON's speech had been modified in print, and the most objectionable remarks of all had been entirely omitted. He was glad to see this, for it gave him reason to hope that the Senator from Massachusetts was not altogether beyond redemption. All the trouble in Kansas had grown out of the morbid and unpatriotic opposition to wise gentlemen, are pleased to call the extension of Slavery. Attempts had been made to prove that these disturbances were all the result of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. He denied the truth of the statement. The Slavery agitation would have continued had the Compromise never been touched. As much as he was opposed to the Compromise, he would be willing to restore it, if gentlemen would cease to agitate the Slavery question. No, this was a war of extermination. Mr. JONES proceeded to show that the Emigrant Aid Societies were established for the express purpose of first making Kansas a Free State, and secondly, making a money speculation out of this benevolent enterprise. Mr. JONES said, alluding to Senators whom he opposed, "The devil takes care of his own, and this accounts for their prosperity." [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE—If it had not been for the Kansas bill I should not now be here. I owe my election to the President,—the only devil who brought me to Congress. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. JONES—If that is true, the Senator is the most ungrateful wretch that ever lived, as he continually attacks the President. [Laughter and applause in the galleries.] Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

A NEW MILITARY ACADEMY.

On motion of Mr. THORINGTON, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of establishing a Military Academy and School of Practice in the Mississippi Valley.

MORE NEW STEAM FRIGATES.

Mr. ORR made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing fifteen additional steam frigates.

No quorum. Adjourned.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Cause No. 57. The executors of Alexander Hunter vs. Philip H. Minor. Judge Catron announced the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs and interest.

No. 141. James C. Converse, administrator of the estate of Philip Greeley, Jr., plaintiff, vs. Benjamin Burgess et al. The case was submitted to the Court, on the record and printed arguments, by Attorney-General Cushing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Andros for defendants.

No. 66. Euphrasine Fouverque et al. vs. the City of New-Orleans. Argument was commenced by Mr. Lewis for appellants, continued by Mr. Janin for appellees, and concluded for the appellants by Hon. Miles Taylor.

Bearer of Dispatches to Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Major HEISS, recently of the New-Orleans *Delta*, goes to Nicaragua to-morrow, as bearer of dispatches from our Government. He is accompanied by Mrs. HEISS, and will be absent some months.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, arrived here yesterday, bringing 80 passengers, and California dates to the 5th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* sailed from San Juan for New-York on the 18th inst., with 300 passengers and about $500,000 treasure in freight.

Our California news dispatch has not yet come to hand.—ED. TIMES.

Breaking up of Ice on the Ohio.

GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY AT CINCINNATI—STEAMERS, BARGES AND FLATBOATS SUNK—RISE IN THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Licking River opposite this city commenced rising rapidly yesterday morning, throwing immense quantities of ice into the Ohio, thereby breaking up the ice in the latter. The steamboats *Albertine, Flag, Bridge City, Grapeshot, Madonna, Salem* and *Yorktown*—all stern wheel-boats—sunk, and will prove a total loss. Several other steamers were injured. A large number of barges and flat-boats were also sunk.

The total loss, so far, is estimated at about $200,000, and the end is not yet. The Ohio River has risen about eight feet during the last 12 hours, and is still rising.

From Kansas.

HOSTILITIES AGAIN THREATENED—THE FREE-STATE MEN PREPARING FOR A CONFLICT.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Lawrence, Kansas, correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, under date the 14th instant, says: The Kickapoo Rangers threaten hostilities again at Easton, saying that they will avenge Cook's death by killing the friends of the murdered BROWN. The Free-State men are preparing for a conflict, but will only act on the defensive. Two mounted companies have left Lawrence for Easton, under command of Col. DICKEY and Mayor GROVER. A fight will probably occur.

From Hayti.

THE INVASION OF DOMINICA ABANDONED.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

Accounts from Gonaives to Feb. 1, state that on the morning of that day a proclamation was published, and that the Haytian troops were on their way to their homes, by order of the Governor, and that the invasion of Dominica had been abandoned.

Death of Hon. E. B. Hubley.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25.

Hon. EDWARD B. HUBLEY, formerly a representative in Congress from the Schuylkill District, and at one time Canal Commissioner of this State, died in this City on Saturday last.

The United States Steam Frigate Merrimac—Insurance on the Great Duke.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 25.

The United States steam frigate *Merrimac* started, this morning, for sea, on her trial trip.

The amount of insurance in this city upon the ship *Great Duke* and her cargo, the loss of which was reported by the *Asia*, is $112,000.

Suicide of a Citizen of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Monday, Feb. 25.

JOSEPH OLIVER, one of our well-known citizens, formerly in the Merchants' Exchange, but recently Deputy Sheriff, committed suicide to-day while laboring under temporary insanity.

Sailing of the Northern Light—200 Fillibusters Off.

The *Northern Light* left her pier yesterday with 600 passengers, 200 of whom go out to join General WALKER. At 1½ o'clock, a large number of Police arrived on the dock, to prevent confusion and keep order. Only one plank was used for passengers to pass on board, and that was placed at the forward gangway of the steamer. Every passenger was compelled to show his ticket before he was allowed to pass on board. There were no arrests, and the steamer sailed for her destination, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd on the pier. Among those who went was Mr. JOHN CHRISTIAN, who is under bonds of $2,000 to reappear by the 1st of April.

The Courts Insist on having the Gutters Cut.

In the First District Court, before Judge GREEN, nearly one hundred citizens were informed against yesterday morning. This Court room was crowded with parties who had been summoned for a violation of the Corporation Ordinances in relation to snow and ice on the sidewalks in front of their houses and stores. Above forty cases were tried on their merits, and judgments rendered against the offenders in sums varying from $5 to $100. Several were settled by compromise, and the balance either adjourned or dismissed.

It may be true that this is the age of progress,—but our postal system affords no evidence of the fact, unless the movements of a snail are illustrative of modern locomotion. A friend of ours mailed a newspaper on Friday last, directed to South Brooklyn, and up to last evening it had not reached its destination. Our friend confidently expects the missing steamer *Pacific* will reach New-York before his newspaper is delivered in South Brooklyn.

The *United States Encyclopedia and Commercial Directory*, is the title of a work of reference announced in our columns this morning. It is intended to be a complete commercial record, to contain 2,000 pages.

Musical and Dramatic.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's Classical Soirée—fourth of the sixth season—came off on Saturday evening, in Dodworth's Rooms, and as usual, attracted a goodly audience—numerous, fashionable, patient and attentive. All of which qualities are essential to the propagation of classical music. Some people say that Fashion alone is sufficient, and that Fashion supports Mr. EISFELD, Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN, and the Philharmonic Society. If so, we have to thank Fashion for a very praiseworthy liberality. It is not often that she exerts her influence in such a commendable manner. Mr. EISFELD's programme contained five pieces, opened by HAYDN's 78th quartette. We are indebted to Mr. EISFELD for many revivals of this glorious old master. There are few quartettes that can be enjoyed; many that can be understood, and a vast majority that can neither be enjoyed nor understood. HAYDN is a composer who appeals at once to our senses and our intellect. The musician, the amateur, and the ignoramus, can all find something to satisfy him. The seventy-eighth quartette is one of HAYDN's best, and has always been one of his most popular. It was excellently performed by Mr. EISFELD's instrumentalists, especially the second movement, a beautiful *Adagio*. We have never heard Mr. NOLL—who held the first violin—to such advantage. The clearness and delicacy of his reading, added to good purity of tone, were in the highest degree enjoyable. The second quartette, BEETHOVEN's No. 9 in C major, deals with larger difficulties, and, like all the great composer's later works, is more satisfying to the musician than the amateur. It requires an attentive and instructed mind to follow all its infinite elaborations. As a work of art, it is superb, but it is cold as marble, notwithstanding the quick motion of its movements. A student examines it with wonder, but a miscellaneous audience listens to it with weariness—at least we thought so on Saturday night. The performance of this quartette was excellent, in a mechanical point of view, but more might have been accomplished we think, in the way of expression. Mr. GOTTSCHALK was the soloist of the evening. He played CHOPIN's *Scherzo*, op. 31, of which we have already spoken, in a superb manner. He was *encored*, and played LISZT's arrangement of the Benediction from BERLIOZ's "Benvenuto Cellini," a terrific work, abounding in difficult modulations and mechanical effects, and requiring not only tenacity of memory but unusual power of physical endurance in the performer. We confess we were a little astonished at Mr. GOTTSCHALK's courage in attacking such a work after the fatigue of CHOPIN's lengthy "Scherzo." He played it so well however, that he was again encored, and for brevity's sake had to improvise a kind of nocturne, which will be appreciated when we say that it sounded very much like a fragment of the "Lost Hope." There is no doubt about one thing: Mr. GOTTSCHALK is the rage. It is no slight thing to be doubly encored by the critical audience of EISFELD's *soirées*. The vocalist of the evening was Mr. OTTO FEDER, who sung an aria from "St. Paul" in an exceedingly effective manner, and was warmly appreciated.... There are some things in this world which cannot be resisted. Young New-York made the discovery when VESTVALI sustained the *rôle* of *Arsace* in "Semiramide," and for the first time displayed to an astonished world a matchless system of pedalision. The Mexicans, however, have exceeded all the enthusiasm of young New-York. They have loaded their favorite with jewels, heaped money into her purse, and finally persuaded Mlle. VESTVALI to undertake the management of their Opera House. Mlle. VESTVALI will visit New-York, *en route* for Europe, during the Summer. She intends engaging a good company for her Mexican admirers, and cannot fail of success; for she is an intelligent, pains-taking artiste.... We are glad to hear that Mr. GOTTSCHALK intends to limit the number of admissions to his future *soirées*. They have been sadly too much crowded, and although we take a sort of personal pride in the success of this artist, we must confess that we, in common with hundreds of others, have more than once been annoyed by the shuffling noise and intolerable heat of an over-crowded room. By the way, all persons who could not gain admission on Friday last, can have their money back again on applying to HALL & SONS, and surrendering their tickets, or if they prefer waiting till Friday their tickets will be exchanged.....Little PAUL JULIEN gives a farewell Concert on Monday next, at the City Assembly Rooms. It will be the last prior to his return to Europe. ADELINA PATTI, GOCKEL, and BARILI, (the *Rigoletto* of OLE BULL's Opera Company,) will assist.....The Academy of Music troupe commenced a re-engagement last night in Philadelphia. Mr. PAYNE has met with pecuniary success both in Boston and Philadelphia. The season here will probably commence about the second week in March.....MASON & BERGMANN's Classical Matinée takes place to-day at Dodworth's Rooms, commencing at two o'clock. The programme is remarkably attractive.....There is a rumor (we hope it is not true) that DIDIER, the beautiful *Contralto*, intends returning to Europe.....The Philharmonic Concert takes place on Saturday. A symphony by BRISTOW will be played; also an overture by W. STERNDALE BENNETT.

Mr. GUSTAVE NAQUET announces a lecture on the Life and Genius of RACHEL. In addition to the lecture there will be a performance of ALFRED DE MUSSET's elegant comedy, "La Caprice," in which Miles. DUBEY and BRIARD, (formerly of the Rachel troupe) will appear. City Assembly Rooms, Friday, 29th.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama in five acts, called "The Knights of the Round Table," was produced here last night. It is from the pen of that exceedingly industrious and excellent dramatist, Mr. J. R. PLANCHE, and was first played at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on the 20th May, 1854. The play bears unmistakable evidence of a French origin, but it has been so admirably adapted that considerable praise is due to Mr. PLANCHE. It is by no means easy to find a play that is not taken from the French now-a-days.

The Knights of the Round Table are men who are by no means imbued with a romantic passion for chivalry. They are not a fraternity for the rescue of disconsolate damsels or the discomfit of fiery dragons and malicious hags. On the contrary, they are eminently practical, being in fact nothing but an association of swindlers. Their operations are confined to the play-table, and that is round: they take their spurs on strictly technical grounds. Having explained thus much, we will briefly indicate the plot of the drama.

Leonard D'Arcy (Mr. DYOTT) is the villain. By the will of a step-mother he has been left the reversion of large estates, in case her daughter dies unmarried. Following the precedents of many other illustrious villains, *Mr. D'Arcy* disposes of this step-daughter to a band of Gipseys, and enjoys himself on the now unencumbered estates. The step-daughter, *Perdita*, (Mrs. HOEY,) like all heroines of proper disposition, grows up to be a fine girl. She is rescued from the clutches of the Gipseys by a noble family; displays any quantity of innate refinement, and succeeds in inspiring the male head of the family, *Sir Ralph Boodle*, (Mr. STEWART,) with a strong passion for her hand and heart. She is distressed at this circumstance, as all women would not be, and flies the roof of her protectress, in order to avoid the disgrace which she fears might befall *Sir Ralph* if she remained and consented.

The chief of the Knights of the Round Table, one *Captain Cozens*, (Mr. LESTER,) obtains a clue to the whereabouts and history of *Perdita*, and imparts the secret to *Mr. D'Arcy*, who is, of course, at once in his power. The conditions of secrecy are, that *Sir Ralph* (who has followed *Perdita* to London) shall be fleeced, and that *Mr. D'Arcy* shall assist in the plucking operation, the latter being an intimate friend of the former. The *dénouement* will be anticipated. *D'Arcy* is exposed, *Captain Cozens* run through the body, *Perdita* rescued, and so on in the usual virtuous compensation style.

Like everything from Mr. PLANCHE's pen, this drama is neatly written, and liberally interspersed with good situations. But neither the writings nor the situations are sufficiently powerful to make the drama very popular. A success was achieved last night mainly through the excellent acting of Mr. WALCOT and Mr. BROUGHAM—both of whom were admirable. Mr. LESTER and Mr. DYOTT were also good, but too melo-dramatic and stagey for our appreciation. Mrs. HOEY, as *Perdita*, was also open in an eminent degree to the same objection. Miss GANNON, as *Peggy Pepkin*, (originally sustained by Mrs. FITZWILLIAM,) did what little she had to do in her usual delicious and natural style. The minor characters were not up to the usual caste of this theatre. More study will materially improve the artists.

The drama has been placed on the stage in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. The scenery and costumes are complete and excellent. Mr. WALCOT [illegible] the play for repetition.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, a lady from New-Orleans, made her first appearance at this house last evening, in BRANCOMB's pleasing [illegible] "[illegible] the Mill." She has a pretty figure, pleasing voice, and many other essentials which are so [illegible] necessary for a good actress; but she has one great fault, she plays too much to the audience. [illegible] she will only remedy this, and devote more attention to costume, (for a ball dress is rather a strange attire to ride three leagues in,) there will be very little left to be objected to. However, as she is, she will, we have no doubt, prove a valuable acquisition and a great acquisition to Mr. BURTON's company.

Following the debut of Mrs. C. HOWARD, a little piece was produced for the first time in this country, called "Urgent Private Affairs." The plot is thin and meagre, and so is the dialogue, but, owing to the excellent acting of Mr. BURTON, the piece is carried through successfully.

Mrs. HOWARD was called for at the end of the first piece, and received prolonged and repeated applause.

The house was very well filled. To-night, "The Winter's Tale."

Mason and Bergmann's Matinee.

The third matinée of this admirable series takes place to-day, at 2 o'clock, in Dodworth's Rooms. The programme is the most interesting we have had for many seasons. It opens with BEETHOVEN's Quartette No. 11, (very seldom played.) SCHUMANN's trio follows, then a solo by Mr. WILLIAM MASON, and finally BACH's triple concerto for three pianos, with accompaniment for stringed instruments. Messrs. MASON, TIMM and SCHARFENBERG will preside at the three pianos. This Concerto is a great curiosity, and should be heard by our dilettanti.

A Concert will be given in the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday next, to which we direct attention.

LONG ISLAND.

Destruction of a Distillery by Fire, in Brooklyn—Loss $30,000.

At 9 o'clock last evening the large block of buildings in North Kent-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn, familiarly known as Ross' Distillery, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the whole of the distillery works were entirely consumed—the fire lasting some three hours.

The premises belong to the Bush Estate, and were leased and occupied by Messrs. JOHN S. TOWNES & SONS. The buildings connected with the distillery occupied nearly a whole square, and being built of wood and quite old, and also from the inflammable nature of the contents, rendered the extinguishing of the fire, when once under way, perfectly hopeless. Notwithstanding this, the firemen of both Districts turned out promptly, and rendered all the assistance in their power.

In the absence of the senior partner, Mr. JOHN S. TOWNES, it was impossible last night to obtain full particulars of the losses and insurance, but the following is believed to be about correct:

Loss on building	$[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]
Grain and other stock	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The loss is entirely covered by insurance. There was but a small quantity of liquor lost, owing to the fact that the distillery has been in operation recently only a part of the time.

A Legislative Official on a Spree.

An office-holder from Albany visited the Navy Yard on Saturday to see the *Niagara* launched. He imbibed freely of intoxicating liquors while there, and kept up until a late hour of the night, when he became valiant and foolhardy, and for the want of something better to do he amused himself by breaking into a private dwelling. The occupants were aroused from their slumbers by the noise made, when the official intruder was seized upon, and after having given him a pretty sound thrashing, the inmates turned him over to the tender mercies of the police, who locked him up to answer a charge of burglary. On Monday the official burglar was taken before a Brooklyn Magistrate, but the complainant not appearing—he having been induced to believe that the official was only on a spree—he was discharged, a wiser if not a better man.

A Hopeful Youth.

A youth about 9 years of age called at the First District Station-house, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon last, and stated that his friends resided at Newburg, which place he left against his will on Saturday, by being carried off in a car attached to a train for New-York, which he had entered to hide away from some playmates a few minutes before the train started. His story appeared so reasonable that an officer returned with him to Newburg. Upon arriving there, it was found that the boy resided in Brooklyn, and had adopted this ruse to obtain a ride. The officer with his charge returned to Brooklyn about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the former much chagrined with his adventure. The boy was placed in the cells, and yesterday was taken to his father. The same boy has traveled quite extensively in different directions recently, by practicing some such deception.

The Contempt Case.

GEORGE W. BEEGH, who was discharged by the order of Judge GREEN, of the Brooklyn City Court, restraining him from working upon the brig *Wm. R. Safford*, was yesterday fined $10 for contempt of Court. The brig is yet under water at the foot of Hudson-avenue, and there is but little prospect of her being raised soon.

Presentation to Sabbath School Scholars.

About sixty Bibles and Testaments were presented to the most deserving scholars attending the Clinton-avenue Church Sabbath School, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, the gift of a member of the Society.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 BROADWAY AND [illegible], ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS to purchasers of the above Goods. [illegible]

HERRING'S [illegible] PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO. [illegible] [illegible] HERRING & CO. [illegible] P. M.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.—WE BEG TO INFORM Southern and Western merchants that our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing, just manufactured, contains the largest variety of choice styles for men's wear ever got up by the house, ranging from the low priced up to the finest articles in the trade—all got up in our usual superior style. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD. Is not now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, or his agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentees, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees [illegible] variety, all in the known world. [illegible] BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the ill effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. [illegible] CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to Sewing Machines, can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette, a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing-machine interest. Copies supplied gratis. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, WEDDING Invitations, &c.—The latest styles of EVERDELL's, [illegible] Broadway, corner Duane-st. [illegible] Established in 1840.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Southern and Western Merchants.—[illegible] TO THE TRADE. [illegible] HERRICK'S ANTI-PERIODIC OR AGUE PILLS. [illegible] manufacturer's prices by the following [illegible] in this City: [illegible] KING, corner Broadway and John-st. [illegible] & CO., No. 21 Barclay-st. HALL, DIXON & FRASER, No. [illegible] Chambers-st. F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. STRONG, MORGAN & ALLEN, No. [illegible] Cliff-st. BUSH & GALE, No. 186 Greenwich-st.

[illegible] Chemicals and Photo-graphic [illegible].—All Chemicals warranted pure and on [illegible]. German Bromine, English [illegible], Sublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filter [illegible], Nitrate Silver, Black and White Varnish, Sulphate Iron, Grain Potassium, [illegible] to all quantities, by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 36 Maiden-lane. N. B.—[illegible] metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, [illegible], also all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, [illegible].

The New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An Essay will be read by Mr. AMOS D. F. [illegible]. Subject: *The Responsibilities of Christian Young Men in Great Cities.* A full attendance of the members is requested, and all friends of the Association are invited to be present. A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

Prof. O. M. Mitchel will deliver the fourth lecture of his series on *Astronomy*, at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, on MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant. Subject—*Critical Examination of the Astronomical Allusions and Illustrations employed by the Writers of Sacred Books of the Hebrews.* Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained at the principal Brooklyn Book and Music Stores, the Librarian of the Athenaeum, and at the door.

Mercantile Library Association.—The [illegible] lecture of Mr. CURTIS' course will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Feb. 27, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—[illegible]. Course tickets for the remaining four lectures, to members, $1; non-members, $1 50; single tickets, 50 cents; can be had at the Library, No. 1 Nassau-st. and at the door on the evening of the lecture. R. H. TIMPSON, Chair. Lect. Com.

"The Gentleman."—By particular request, Rev. Dr. VINTON will repeat his highly popular and instructive lecture, *The Gentleman*, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. Both ladies and gentlemen will find in this lecture an evening's entertainment of rare excellence and absorbing interest. Tickets 50 cents, can be obtained at GREEN'S, Broadway and 14th-st.; STANFORD'S, No. 637 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.; and at the door on the evening.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Directors have the pleasure to announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver his address on *The Character of Washington*, at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to members 25 cents, if procured at the library, or at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st. To non-members 50 cents. R. H. TIMPSON, Chairman Lecture Committee.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following most respectable and experienced servants: Ten competent cooks, two Protestant cooks, one maid [illegible] who understands French cooking thoroughly, several very neat, tidy chambermaids and nurses. Families in want of first-class help will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Domestic Agency, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent servants without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat girls of [illegible] and tidy habits; one as housemaid in a private family; can do the plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the neatest style; excellent City reference; wages $[illegible]. The other is 15, can sew neat, will mind a child or wait on a lady who boards; has best of City reference; wants [illegible] to 30 shillings a month. Call at No. [illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED—For [illegible] very experienced Protestant girls, one as good cook, is an excellent washer and ironer and baker, and will do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waitress or assistant laundress; have unexceptionable references. Apply for two days at BANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary, near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, [illegible] can learn the hardware business, and have a prospect of becoming a partner. He can command from [illegible] to $5,000, and understands office business, having been [illegible] past seven years in the employ of a large [illegible] house, to whom he refers. Address G., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable [illegible] cook in a small private family; has no objection [illegible] washing. Call at No. 159 East 28th-st. [illegible] for two days. Best of City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—A boy, about 15 years old, is desirous to obtain a situation in a wholesale [illegible] or Dry Goods jobbing house. Can give the best of City references. A note addressed to R. H., Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three English young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; the other understands all kinds of needlework, cutting and fitting; also, by an American girl of 16. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of good character, and can come well recommended, to do the general housework of a family. She is neat and clean in person, and a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 19 Norfolk-st., for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American widow lady of respectability, as housekeeper or to instruct young children; references exchanged. Address M. A. T., for three days Union-Square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City reference given. Enquire at No. 18 Grove-street, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman to do housework, to wash, cook and iron; to take low wages. Good reference given. Call at No. [illegible] 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young German girl, as chambermaid in a private family. Apply at No. [illegible] Suffolk-st.

A YOUNG MAN—Who has had nine years' experience in the Money Exchange business in Wall-street, desires a situation in a Bank or Broker's office, or as Cashier or Book-keeper in some establishment; is a first-rate judge of money. Unexceptionable references given. Address, E. K. M. Times office.

TO WESTERN MEN.—A young man of twenty, having some knowledge of book-keeping, and acted as salesman in this City for the past two years, would like a situation at the West; no objection to going as far as Iowa or Wisconsin; refers to former employers. Address W. BRAYTON, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOY WANTED—In an Insurance Office in Wall-st. A smart, intelligent boy, who writes a good hand; one residing in New-York, and with his parents, preferred. Address Insurance, Box No. 1,677 Post Office, in handwriting of applicant.

AGENTS WANTED—For a standard periodical. A first-rate chance for a few working canvassers. No [illegible] agents. For particulars address or call upon ORANGE JUDD, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

PROTESTANT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 20th and 26th sts.—Mr. FORD, who has been, for the last three years, engaged at [illegible], has opened an office at the [illegible] "models of all work" with situations [illegible] with good and efficient help. Call and be convinced. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately.

TO MUSICAL AMATEURS.—A Musical Society residing in town, and meeting weekly, for the practice of concerted music, wish to meet with a CONTRALTO Singer who would join; must be a good sight reader, and accustomed to Italian music. Address, with name and residence, to CLUB, Box No. 2,907 Lower Post-Office.

[illegible] ENGAGED, AND WANTS A SITUATION as waiter in a private family, by a steady man who thoroughly understands his business. Has lived with some of the first families in this City for several years, and the highest City reference given. Commands [illegible] at No. [illegible] 6th-av., third floor, front room, or No. [illegible] Broadway, for 3 days, will be punctually attended to.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS WANTED—In a family residing a short distance from the City, a lady fully competent to instruct her pupils in the English branches, French, Italian, music and drawing; must be a good musician. Further particulars can be ascertained by applying to T. R. L., No. 68 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, [illegible], and Wednesday, 27th inst.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady is [illegible] qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls [illegible] (twelve to fourteen) in the usual English branches, [illegible] with French, music, embroidery, &c., may hear [illegible] in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 2,077, [illegible] Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when [illegible].

COACHMAN, GARDENER, GROOM, AND FARMER—Are wanted immediately in a [illegible] family. All four must be Protestants—Scotch or English preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., where the said four can be seen this day.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a Protestant [illegible] in a wholesale store as porter, [illegible] and box-making. Would [illegible] generally useful to his employer. Best of City reference can be given. Address a line to M. K., for this week, at the Daily Times Office.

ATTORNEY'S CLERK.—From 14 to 16 years of age, who writes a quick and good hand, wanted at No. 16 Nassau-st., [illegible] story, Room No. 15. Apply after 10 o'clock.

A PERMANENT [illegible]—Who is fully competent to [illegible], wishes to engage in one or two families [illegible]; superior City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] between 10th and 11th sts.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—As entry clerk in a jobbing house; must write a quick and plain hand—[illegible] in figures. Address, in the hand-writing of applicant, [illegible], at the office of this paper.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—To assist in the Hosiery department of a jobbing house. Address, with references, [illegible], Box No. 3,194 Post-Office.

A GARDENER WANTED—He must be industrious and understand his business thoroughly. A [illegible] preferred. Inquire at No. 56 Wall-st., 2d story.

PERSONAL.

F. B.—[illegible] D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

THE UNITED STATES

BUSINESS ENCYCLOPEDIA,

AND

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING

COMPREHENSIVE CLASSIFIED TRADE LISTS OF ALL THE PROMINENT COMMERCIAL, BANKING, MANUFACTURING AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS

IN THE

AMERICAN UNION AND THE CANADAS,

TOGETHER WITH

STATISTICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

IN ALL THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF BUSINESS LIFE—EMBRACING A FRESH COMPILATION OF TOPOGRAPHY, RESOURCES, PRODUCTS, INVENTIONS, IMPROVEMENTS, MODES OF TRANSIT, AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, ETC., IN ALL THE RAMIFICATIONS OF INDUSTRY, AND BUSINESS—INCLUDING NOT ONLY A BUSINESS DIRECTORY, BUT ALSO ALL THE VALUABLE FEATURES OF AN ENCYCLOPEDIA, A GAZETTEER AND DICTIONARY OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND GENERAL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN THE GREATER PORTION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT—THE WHOLE FORMING A COMPLETE

STANDARD BOOK OF REFERENCE,

AFFORDING READY FACILITIES OF ACCESS TO THE PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN OF ALL PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, AND DISSEMINATING INFORMATION OF THE MOST PRACTICAL BENEFIT AND UTMOST VALUE IN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERCOURSE.

PROSPECTUS.

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There is no part of the United States that has not become intimately connected, both socially and commercially, with every other part; and not the United States only, but all North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Carribean to Baffin's Bay.

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The advantages of Trade Lists, and the means of ready access by correspondence and otherwise to those engaged in the various trades and professions, are so universally appreciated that they are often procured at great expense, and are regarded as capital, enhancing the value of any establishment. Therefore, a work embracing an elaborate and correct compilation of these features only, would undoubtedly present the most valuable addition yet made to commercial literature; but the scope of this volume embraces other equally important features, it being no less than a Compend of all the matter and information that could be properly comprehended in a Business Directory, Gazetteer, and Dictionary of Useful Arts, Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce, covering the whole of North America, as will be seen by the following plan:

First.—A Commercial, Geographical, and Statistical Description of North America.

Second.—A Compend of the Commercial and Industrial Resources of the United States.

Third.—A full description of the Geography, Topography, Resources, Population, Products, Exports, &c., of each of the States, Territories, and the British Provinces, alphabetically arranged.

Fourth.—Under each of these States, Territories and Provinces, the name of each city and town will be given in alphabetical order, its geographical position, county to which it belongs, population, distance and direction from the nearest railroad station or prominent commercial point, a description of its manufactures, resources, and most important interests, together with all the facilities of communication and transit, by land and water; thus making a Gazetteer for each State, Territory, etc., all of which combined will form a complete Gazetteer for almost the whole of North America.

Fifth.—Under each of these towns, cities, etc., will be given in alphabetical order, each trade, business, and profession, including a list of all corporations, banking institutions, with the amount of capital employed, newspapers, with their circulation, etc.

Sixth.—Under each of these, alphabetically arranged, the names of all persons and business firms, thus forming a Business Directory for each town and city, and combining together more than twenty thousand town and city directories, making a complete Business Guide for the whole United States and the Canadas.

In a word, every matter of interest that can be useful to any professional or business man, including the latest authentic and official statistics, will be comprehended. The design is to furnish the counting-house and the office with every matter of useful intelligence that could be derived from personal and intelligent inquisition on the spot. It is only from the most authentic sources, and from personal and intelligent inquiry that such a work can be made what we intend and what the country demands. We have organized a competent corps of canvassers, reporters, and correspondents, as well as an editorial bureau, through whose hands all the material must pass, and by whom everything false or unimportant will be rejected, and everything true and important will be preserved.

Our work will comprise about 2,500 pages, imperial 8vo, of three columns each; yet the entire matter will be so classified and arranged that the desired information can be as readily obtained as the definition of a word in an ordinary dictionary.

The above presents a mere outline of the extent and combined advantages of the proposed work; but any mind of ordinary capacity can at once perceive the vast practical benefits which must follow its successful completion. By its *Directory* or *Trade Lists*, the capitalist, the producer, the shipper, the factor, the trader and the consumer, in each branch of human industry, are possessed of immediate means of correspondence; thus furnishing BUYER and SELLER a vehicle of communication immensely superior to all former appliances, and in accordance with the spirit of the age.

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We rely with perfect security upon its high appreciation by the entire business community to indemnify us for the large outlay that we incur in its and their behalf, and we pledge ourselves to the complete and faithful execution of what we have assumed.

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The work will be substantially bound in leather. Price $10 per copy.

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DESCRIPTIVE OF A TOUR THROUGH

KANSAS AND UTAH,

AND OF A RESIDENCE AT THE

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

By Mrs. B. G. FERRIS, wife of the late United States Secretary for Utah.

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Portions of this work have appeared in *Putnam's Monthly*, under the title of "Life Among the Mormons," and have been received by the press and the public with the strongest evidence of commendation and interest. The facilities enjoyed by the author for apprehending the general public polity of the Mormon leaders, and for observing the effect of this policy upon the interior social and family life of the people, were such as to secure for her report peculiar and permanent value.

We add some opinions of the press on that portion of the work that appears in *Putnam's Monthly*:

From the Louisville Journal.

"Life Among the Mormons" is continued in this number, and the writer paints to the life the fearful wickedness of the dreary infidelity and sensual enormities of Mormondom. Pandemonium has no spot in Christendom where iniquity is carried on more perfectly in a wholesale way than in Utah Valley. A heathen once turned away in disgust from the Paphian orgies at Cyprus, and said the Cyprians had deified lust; but Brigham Young and his gang could give lessons to the Paphian priests.

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The picture of the loathsome den of unclean beasts in the Salt Lake Valley is drawn by a lady's modest but lively pencil.

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Rich Plaid Silks, (slightly wet.)
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500 pieces Pure Irish Linen Shirting, at 2s. per yard.
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Also, a general assortment of
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150 pieces rich plaid silks, Spring styles.
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One hundred pieces Irish linens, at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 50 cents.

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On sale, this week, several cartons of beautiful styles, in Stella and other Shawls, at 40 per cent. from the cost of importation, being the balance of Leadbeater & Co.'s stock. By order of Assignees. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S SEVENTH PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.

Will take place at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. For particulars, see programmes at the Music Stores and Daily Papers of the 28th inst.

Persons who purchased tickets for the last Soiree, and who were unable to get admittance, can have their money returned by applying to Mr. Gottschalk's agent, at WM. HALL & SON'S Music store, or the tickets will be exchanged for the next Soiree.

A limited number of tickets only will be issued for Mr. Gottschalk's future concerts.

PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS,

Are still received for the admission of four persons each to BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 539 BROADWAY. Tickets for sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR OR 11 FOR $10.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—TUESDAY—SHAKESPEARE'S TRIUMPHANT REVIVAL—

A WINTER'S TALE.

With its unrivalled scenery, costume and great cast of talent.

. This performance equals in popularity any of the Shakespearean successes produced at this house.

Second night of the new Farce,

URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Burton in two pieces; Mr. Perry, Mrs. Parker, &c.!

MRS. C. HOWARD experienced the most brilliant success on her appearance last evening, and will perform Letitia Hardy in the Comedy of the BELLE'S STRATAGEM, TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, 1856, will be presented, the Drama entitled

THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

Captain Cozens...Mr. Lester	Tom Titler....Mr. Walcot
Mr. Smith...Mr. Brougham	Perdita........Mrs. Hoey
Leonard D'Arcy...Mr. Dyott	Peggy Poplin..Miss Gannon

To be followed by

A CAPITAL MATCH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, eighth night of

HERNE, THE HUNTER.

Herne, the Hunter............................Mr. Canoll
Henry VIII., King of England..............Mr. Harcourt
Duke of Richmond.......................Mr. A. W. Fenno
Duke of Suffolk............................Mr. F. Sylvester
Mabel Lynwood, daughter of Tristam........Miss Ponisi

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performances commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, the performances will commence with the Comedietta, entitled a

MORNING CALL.

To be followed by the favorite Comedietta, called the

BALANCE OF COMFORT.

To conclude with

NOVELTY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, will be presented G. W. Taylor's Grand Equestrian Burlesque, entitled

HERNE, THE HUMBUG.

To commence with the Comedy of

PERFECTION.

Charles Paragon.........................Mr. J. H. Allen
Kate O'Brien..........................Mrs. S. B. Wilkins

To conclude with the MAGIC PILLS.

Grinaldo....Mr. G. L. Fox | Colordo.....Miss Hathaway

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THIS (Tuesday, Feb. 26,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the popular and domestic drama of THE LIMEKILN MAN. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the farce of FREE LOVE, and that of MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. The sublime and thrilling spectacle, the PERFORMANCE IN THE DEN OF LIONS, will take place at 3¼ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

CHINA AND JAPAN—Will not be open till WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at the Broadway Athenaeum, No. 654. An Excursion to China and Japan for 25 cents. Reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 3½ P. M., at the Broadway Athenaeum, No. 654 Broadway. Doors open at 7; passengers start at 7¾ P. M. Two afternoon trains on Wednesdays at 3½, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. WEST & WM. HEINE. The Athenaeum was fitted up purposely for those beautiful panoramic paintings. Call and see them. Dr. NOYES, the Oriental traveler, will deliver the opening lecture on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 8½ P. M., at the Athenaeum, No. 654 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 BROADWAY.—EVERY EVENING this week the Musical Burlesque of the

2 POMPEYS,

introducing several original musical compositions. Also, the celebrated duet from "Linda."

Preceding the piece,

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

NOTICE—PERHAM'S FOURTH ENTERPRISE GIFT TICKETS are received for the admission of four persons to our entertainments. For sale at the Box Office, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., daily.

Price $1—or 11 for $10.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No. 446 Broadway.—GREAT FRENCH ENTERTAINMENT.—On FRIDAY, Feb. 29, Complimentary Benefit to Mr. GUSTAVE NAQUET. LITERARY, DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ATTRACTIONS.

Tickets dated the 27th will be received on the night of the 29th. Sold at JOLLIE'S, HALL & SON'S, and HORACE WATERS' Music Stores, at 50 cents.

NOTICE.—Every person taking in advance a $2 ticket, which admits four persons, will receive immediately a beautiful print, the portrait of Mlle. RACHEL, engraved in London after the celebrated original by Dubuffe. Full particulars to be found in small bills.

A GRAND CONCERT—Will be given in the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, for the benefit of Mr. LAMARE, the chorister of the Church. The programme is a good one. Miss L. RHEMMIEOUGH, Mr. ALDEN and Mr. WHITE will sustain the solo parts; Mr. GILBERT R. JONES, Pianist. Tickets 25 cents. Can be obtained of Messrs. COLBURN & NASH, No. 495 Broadway, of the Sexton of the Church, also of the Trustees and members of the choir, and at the door. Go early if you wish a good seat. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL.—No. 718 Broadway.—MACAULAY.—A lecture will be delivered on *Mr. T. B. Macaulay*, at the above Chapel, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1856,

At 7½ P. M., by

Mr. HUME GREENFIELD.

Tickets 50 cents each. To be had at the principal hotels and music stores.

MUSICAL MATINEES.—MASON & BERGMANN'S FOURTH CLASSICAL MATINEE will be given at Dodworth's Academy, (No. 806 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Trio by RUBINSTEIN will be repeated; and BACH'S Triple Concerto for three Piano-fortes, with quintet accompaniment, will be played, for the first time in New-York, by Messrs. SCHARFENBERG, TIMM and MASON. Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door.

HERNE THE HUMBUG.—The most extensive Burlesque ever written, and with it the great Pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, are to be performed every night this week, at the National Theatre, and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next. Ladies must remember this will be the first daylight performance of the MAGIC PILLS.

THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER—beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they have been unavoidably obliged to postpone their departure for Europe for some time longer, and will, at the request of many friends, again resume their lessons on the Piano, Violin, Violoncello, and Singing. For particulars, apply at SCHUBERTH'S Music-Store, Broadway.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—The greatest discovery ever yet made is now on exhibition at No. 365 Broadway, up stairs. This machine was manufactured in New-Haven, under the invention of Mr. E. P. WILLIS. Hours of exhibition from 9 to 1, 2 to 6, and from 7 to 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE CHEAPEST ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—*Via* Hope Chapel, No. 718 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. Tickets only 25 cents. The trip made in two hours, no ice encountered excepting in Broadway. Train starts at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., without fail. J. W. CLIFFORD in command.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest:—Ancient gobelin tapestry, a gallery of paintings, rare and valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

HERNE THE HUMBUG.—And the grand Pantomime of the MAGIC PILLS, are to be performed at PURDY'S National Theatre on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; also, every evening during the week.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DENTISTRY.

BLOCK TEETH AND MECHANICAL DENTISTRY—FOR SALE—The good-will and fixtures complete of a dental laboratory, [illegible] established; to a person qualified it will afford a handsome income. Instructions given if required. Address DENTAL LABORATORY, *Times Office*.

TOOTHACHE CURED—Without giving any pain—warranted. Over fifty thousand persons have [been] waited on during the past twenty years. Teeth filled—put in beautifully. Office corner Broadway and Fulton-st., over Knox's hat store. DR. HOLT, Dentist.

INSURANCE.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL, $200,000,

WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

Office No. [illegible] Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

S. W. DE LAMATER, President.

WM. W. [illegible], Secretary.

Any communication left at the office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company, No. 73 Wall-st., will be attended to.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1856:

Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855, as per statement		$2,[illegible] 50
Deduct for amount anticipated in last statement from agents and for interest accrued and not due		128,[illegible] 18
Net assets on hand Jan. 31, 1855		$2,[illegible] 32
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policies	$[illegible],772 66	
For interest and annuities	181,[illegible] 20	[illegible],919 85
Total		$3,[illegible] 73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$[illegible] 00	
Paid additions to same, being dividends	18,600 07	
Paid surrendered policies, reduction of premium and annuities	[illegible] 82	
Paid rent, medical examinations, salaries, office expenses, advertising, exchange, postage, and foreign, State, and City taxes	33,[illegible] 57	
Commissions	38,329 99	437,[illegible] 44
Total		$3,178,084 29
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in bank	$47,047 35	
Bonds and mortgages	3,084,[illegible] 00	
Bills receivable and fire insur's	2,942 32	
Amount deposited for taxes	4,276 85	
Due from Agents, in course of transmission	39,533 56	$3,178,084 29
Items not added in above account, but included in all former statements, viz.:		
Deferred premiums	$90,000 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	35,000 00	
Interest due and not paid	6,051 53	
Total	$131,051 53	
Amount insured by Policies issued the past year		[illegible]
Total amount at Risk, Feb. 1, 1856		$[illegible],904,119 00
Number of Policies issued the past year		1,[illegible]
Number of Policies running Feb. 1, 1856		[illegible],778
Of which, 7,735 are for the whole term of life.		
Increase in Life Policies		7[illegible]
Increase in Term Policies		12
Total		[illegible]
Decrease in 7 year Policies	98	
Decrease in 1 year Policies	6	—104
Net increase in Policies during the past year		[illegible]
Average amount of Insurance on each Policy of Increase		$4,[illegible] 44

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	H. A. Smythe,	I. G. Pearson,
Millard Fillmore,	R. H. McCurdy,	William Moore,
David Hoadley,	John V. L. Pruyn,	John H. Swift,
Wm. V. Brady,	William Betts,	Eugene Dutilh,
Richard Patrick,	S. M. Cornell,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Joseph Blunt,	S. E. Sproulls,	Cephas H. Norton,
Nath'l Hayden,	John M. Stuart,	J. P. Treadwell,
Jonathan Miller,	Hamlin Blake,	Ezra Wheeler,
Abm. Bininger,	Alfred Edwards,	Wm. H. Popham,
J. P. Yelverton,	Lucius Robinson,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John Wadsworth,	Saml. D. Babcock,	W. Smith Brown,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Red. G. Moulton,	George R. Clark.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 23 WILLIAM-ST. Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Offices No. 64 Wall-st., and 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—$260,000.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1856.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of this Company, for the year 1855, and position of the Company on the 1st of January, 1856, is a condensed abstract from the statement furnished to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, pursuant to the requirements of Section 28 of the General Insurance Law, (chap. 466, Laws of 1853.)

INCOME.

Amount of Premiums on policies issued during the year 1855	$142,061 90	
Less return Premiums on policies cancelled and re-insurance	5,[illegible] 70	$136,[illegible] 53
Amount of interest on Loans and discount on Losses paid before maturity		41,[illegible] 61—$178,[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of Losses during 1855, paid within the year	$[illegible]	
Amount of City Tax on Capital	6,000 00	
Amount of expenses, including commissions	22,[illegible] 00	
Amount of dividends during the year	50,000 00	
Total	$137,[illegible]	
Claims for Losses unadjusted	4,904 65—$142,[illegible]	
Increase of Surplus over that of Jan. 1, 1855		$35,[illegible] 27
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1856.		
Cash in Metropolitan Bank	$3,[illegible]	
Cash in Office	158 23	
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being the first liens on real estate worth over $1,[illegible]	614,425 00	
Loans payable on demand, secured by stocks of institutions incorporated by the State of New-York, worth at least $[illegible], cash	[illegible]	
Interest due and unpaid	15,173 00	
Premiums due and unpaid	1,[illegible]	$[illegible]

NOTE.—The entire amount due on the 1st instant, for interest ($15,173 00,) and for premiums ($1,785 26,) has been received prior to the date of this statement, except the sum of $[illegible].

LIABILITIES.

All the claims against the Company amount to............$4,904 65

WILLIAM V. BRADY, President.

GEORGE T. HOPE, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT—OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—Jan. 1, 1856. Office, No. 146 Broadway.

Capital Stock		$100,000 00
Reserve of January, 1854		32,[illegible]
Balance from business of 1855		109,[illegible] 55
Amount of premiums received during the year	$1[illegible]	
Amount of interest and discount	21,[illegible] 75	
Amount of dividends, annuities, &c.	7,[illegible]	194,[illegible]
Balances due sundries, for dividend of 1854, agent's balances, &c.		10,[illegible]
Total		$[illegible]
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$73,[illegible] 00	
Expenses, taxes, salaries, commissions, &c.	[illegible]	
Reinsurance and purchased policies	9,[illegible]	
Dividend on Capital	7,500 00	
Total	$114,[illegible]	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages on property of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned	162,800 00	
Premium loans at 7 per cent. interest	156,[illegible]	
Agents accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission	30,[illegible]	
Cash in Bank and on hand	3,[illegible]	
City Bonds and Stocks	4,[illegible]	
Deferred Premiums, accrued Interest and Furniture	14,[illegible]	$[illegible]

The Directors have, after appropriating a provisional fund of $271,196 87 over and above the Capital Stock of $100,000, declared a dividend of interest at 6 per cent. on the Scrip for Profits declared Jan. 1, 1854, payable to the holders thereof, on the adjustment of the premiums for the current year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

The Manhattan Company has now become the largest Joint Stock and Mutual Company in the United States, and affords to those desirous of Life Insurance the most reliable security. All pamphlets and other documentary information furnished gratis, on application, by mail or otherwise.

OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.—At an election for 25 Directors of this Company, held at their office, on Thursday, the 14th February, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FREDERICK R. LEE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
BARTLETT SMITH,
JOSEPH B. TAYLOR,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
EDWIN PIERSON,
JOHN A. DEVEAU,
HENRY J. BOWEN,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
A. A. ALVORD,
JOHN R. PAXTON,
EDWARD S. GOULD,
ABRAM CUMMINGS,
GEORGE L. OSBORN,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
HENRY SHIELDS,
JAMES R. STEERS,
ANDRE FROMENT,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN,
ALFRED MOORE.

And, at a subsequent meeting of the Board, FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reelected President, and SAMUEL WILLETTS, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE [illegible] MUTUAL [illegible] COMPANY [illegible].

DIVIDENDS PAID [illegible] SECURITY AND [illegible] SECURED BY [illegible] OF THE MUTUAL [illegible] LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Among the many advantages offered is the [illegible]: THE SECURITY OF A LARGE [illegible] ANNUAL DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS. PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS. LOANS OF ONE-HALF OF LIFE PREMIUMS TO INSURERS. RECEIPT OF PREMIUMS SEMI-ANNUALLY AND QUARTERLY.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished upon application at the office; all information desired will be given by the undersigned.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.

JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice-President.

BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. [illegible] Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence,
Charles B. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. E. Hooran,	A. B. Bay,
Joseph W. Corlies,	Wm. H. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. A. Cushman,
Alfred White,	Alvo B. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Elling Townsend,	Silas Brenson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	R. T. Nicoll,	John Whiting,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah L. Heard,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	J. J. Smith,
Sylvester L. H. Ward,		John E. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES R. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.—All persons holding Stock Receipts or Certificates in the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., are hereby notified and requested to send a written memorandum of the same, with name, date, number, and amount, to the Receiver's Office, No. 271 Broadway, 2d floor, No. 10. JOHN JAY, Receiver.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st., and 299 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—Very pleasant front rooms and bedrooms on second floor; also, some on third floor, back; furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board. The table is not supplied with luxuries at the expense of comfort, but plain, substantial and wholesome. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 68 State-street, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, or of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman, lately arrived in this City, wishes to obtain board in a genteel family, (religious preferred,) where few or no other boarders are taken. Location of house between 2d and 15th sts. and 2d and 5th avs. Address CICERO, Box 2,[illegible] Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman, wife and two children; a large room, unfurnished, at moderate price. Address H. D., at this Office, stating terms and location. Reference given and required.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Three gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant board in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Address (with real name,) B. A. W. [illegible] office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms, en suite, or single rooms, with partial or full board, near South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 91 State-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a young man of steady habits in a Christian family, where he could have the comforts of a home. Location on the West side of the City above 6th and below 18th sts. Terms moderate. Address HENRY, at this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; two single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and partial board. Apply at No. [illegible] Hicks-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms by applying at 42 Union-square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LECTURE.—We are requested to call attention to PITKINS' Lecture, THIS EVENING, at the Tabernacle, designed to benefit the working classes, by the general introduction of a new business. Doors open at 6¾, lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets will be sold until 7½, when admission will be free, and a collection taken up to cover expenses.

LECTURE.—JOSEPH BARKER will give his second lecture on the great *French Revolution and the Priestly Misrepresentations of that great event*, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, THIS EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Single admission, 12½ cents. Mr. Barker invites discussion after his lectures.

LECTURE.—JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, (late Captain United States Army,) has accepted an invitation to lecture at Hope Chapel, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Crusade against Catholicity.* Tickets 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, in going from No. 9 Barclay-st., through East Broadway to Montgomery, thence through Eldge to Grand-st., a gold detached lever Watch, gold dial and inside cap, No. 1,684, French & Ducommun makers. Apply to A. C. BENEDICT, No. [illegible] Bowery, or EDWIN PIERSON, No. [illegible] 6th-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, Feb. 12, 1856—A Newfoundland dog, white with black and red spots, answering to the name of "Sport." The above reward will be given to any person presenting the same at the office of C. H. ROGERS & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., N. Y.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating an order of BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. on BROWN BROS. & CO., dated Liverpool, 1st of January, 1856, No. 126, for $4,079 [illegible], in favor of T. P. BEERIDGE, the payment for cause having been stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company have this [illegible] day of January, 1856, declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable in the stock of the Company. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 21st day of February [illegible]. Certificates for full shares will be issued on demand, on and after the 20th day of said month. Scrip for fractional amounts will also be given, which shall be convertible into certificates of stock, when presented for the purpose in sums of one hundred dollars, and entitled to any dividend declared after such conversion. Holders of stock registered in the City of New-York will receive their certificates, or scrip, at the People's Bank, No. 173 Canal-st. DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 30, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.

THE COUPONS—Due the 1st of March, 1856, on the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, will be paid at this office. GEO. F. FETCH, Secretary.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 263 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.—Feb. 25, 1856.—DIVIDEND.—The Bank has declared a dividend of 5½ per cent., payable on the 1st day of March, prox. G. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

TO DEALERS IN FANCY ARTICLES.—LUBIN'S Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Toilet Powder. LOW'S Brown and White Windsor Soap. LOW'S Honey Tablets, Ox Marrow, Pomatum, &c. CLEAVER'S Honey Soap, Shaving Cream, Marrow. HAIR GLOVES, Hair Straps, Rubbers, &c. BRUSHES, English and French Tooth, Hair, Cloth. TURKISH TOWELS, Toweling, Dusters, Combs. SPONGES, a large assortment, fine, bathing, &c. ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN Perfumery, &c. Imported and for sale wholesale at low prices by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st., corner Beekman-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against impostors. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE [illegible]. HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible]. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; MAYNE'S, Brooklyn.

A LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE wishes to undertake the education of a family of motherless children, to bring them up usefully and instruct them in all the branches which constitute a good education. She has a fine knowledge of music and drawing, and speaks French [illegible]. A gentleman who would be desirous of [illegible] in Europe with the family would be preferred. The best references will be given. Address, at once, personally, to No. [illegible] Union-place.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Forced to grow in six weeks, by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. [illegible] State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

GAS AND WATER.—Gas Fitting and Plumbing promptly done and reliable. Plumbing in all their branches, for City and country. Gas Works constructed for Towns and Cities. [illegible] JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., factory, No. 111 East 18th-st. [illegible] Tuckahoe Station, 20 acres, for sale or exchange.

[illegible]

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' POSITIVE SALE—12TH AND 18TH STS. PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Executors of Dennis Valentine, deceased: [illegible] The three-story brick house and lot [illegible] East 12th-st. [illegible]

PETER VALENTINE, WM. J. VALENTINE, Executors.

[illegible]

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—New [illegible] House, Nos. 377 and 379 [illegible] NEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION will commence on THURSDAY [illegible]

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

AUCTION SALE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the property known as No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., west side [illegible] For further particulars, inquire at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN P. [illegible], Auctioneer.

RUSSELL & DAY WILL SELL.—Positively, to pay advances, at their extensive salesrooms, No. [illegible] THIS MORNING, Tuesday, Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of March [illegible]

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.—Regular [illegible] EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING [illegible]

CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF STOCK, HARDWARE.—(Continuation sale.)—Situated at No. 601 [illegible] on TUESDAY, Feb. 26 [illegible]

PETER VALENTINE, Assignee.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Regular sale of furniture, fancy goods, sewing-machine, cigars, &c., at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John. TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock [illegible]

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st. Large and attractive sale all kinds white, granite, blue and common ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass, China, silver-plated ware, clothing, &c., in lots from the shelves to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] No. [illegible] Avenue D. [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.—[illegible]

GROCERIES, FISH, SOAP, LIQUORS.—[illegible] THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st. [illegible]

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—A. BRAGG & CO. will sell at auction at store No. 18 Cortlandt-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, at 10½ A. M., 800 cases boots, shoes [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, ON TUESDAY.—Feb. 26, at 10½ o'clock, No. 18 Court-st., Brooklyn [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27.—At 2½ o'clock P. M. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TO CAPITALISTS.—[illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A modern built two-story attic and basement house, containing twelve rooms, all built [illegible] situated on [illegible] Will be sold low, if applied for by the 15th of March. A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. Apply on the premises or to M. P. TODD, No. 36 Pearl-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The commodious house, with about three-fourths of an acre of ground attached, in the centre of the village, with a large front on the main thoroughfare—for many years occupied by JOSHUA KIMBER as a boarding-school—is now offered for sale at a low price, and on easy terms. If not sold by the 15th of March, will be rented. For particulars, apply to

EDWARD WOOD, No. 36 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A splendid four-story brown-stone basement and brick-front house in East 18th-st., near the 2d-av. Lot 25 by 103. House 25 by 60, containing all the modern improvements, and strictly first class, in perfect order, and newly painted throughout. Price $15,000, and $10,000 can remain on mortgage, if desired. For permit to see the premises apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three substantial three-story basement and counter-cellar houses and lots in 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Nos. 206, 208 and 210. Size of houses 20 by 50 feet; lots 20 by 98 feet 9 inches, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Price, $6,500. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 63 Grove-st., lot 21 by 100 feet. The house is substantially built, well situated, in good condition, and well painted throughout, and in every way a desirable residence. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st., third story.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The commodious and substantially built three-story and attic house, No. 90 Amos-st., one door from Fourth-st., has all the modern improvements, convenient to three stage routes, is in first-rate order, and in every way a desirable residence. It will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 349 West 21st-st., near 9th-av., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $7,500; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage; $2,000 cash required, the balance may be paid in stocks or other approved property. Inquire of A. VAIL, No. 7 Brevoort-place, (10th-st.)

HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A convenient and desirably located house on 79th st., in the centre of eight lots of ground, handsomely laid out with walks and shrubbery, and within 3 minutes' walk of two City Railroads. Will be sold or let on reasonable terms. Apply to

HARRIOTT & MILLER, No. 466 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A superior house on 7th-st., near 2d-av. Also one on 4th-st., near the Bowery. Also one on West Washington-place, near the square. Also 50 in good locations up town.

E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 219 4th-av., 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The substantial three-story house and lot of ground, No. 490 Broome-st., near Wooster. House 25 by 45; lot 25 by 75. Gas, wash-room, water closets, bath, &c. The hall is marbled and the house elegantly painted and papered throughout. F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two brown stone front houses, Nos. 204 and 206 3d-av., English basement, four stories high, with all the modern improvements. For particulars, apply on the premises between 19th and 20th sts. SAMUEL SPRAGUE, No. 198 6th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE LOW.—In a beautiful location, two first-class English basement houses and lots Nos. 116 and 118 17th-st., west of 3d-av. Modern improvements. Inquire of B. WISE on the premises, or No. 136 East 20th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick house, three stories, attic and basement, No. 226 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, furnished throughout in the best manner, and fitted with modern conveniences. For terms, &c., apply to C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class 4-story brown stone-front house No. 201 West 21st-st., opposite Chelsea-square, with all modern improvements. Inquire of JAMES N. WELLS, 9th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 118 East 16th-st., three stories and basement, with good under cellar, and finished with all the modern improvements. Inquire of H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

FOR SALE NEAR 5TH AVENUE—1 house on 16th-st., 25 by 64 feet, at $20,000; 2 on 16th-st., at $20,000; 1 on 22nd-st., at $16,000; 1 opposite Trinity Chapel, at $32,000; 3 on 29th and 30th sts., at $15,000 and $20,000; one on 26th-st., with stone front, 19 by 50 feet, at $10,000. Also 14 houses on 5th-av., and 3 on Lexington-av., at $20,000 each. Apply to M. H. FOWLER, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR.—A splendid location, in the town of Rye, Westchester County, one hour from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, in full view of the Sound, and ten minutes' walk from Rye Beach. The house is double rooms, large, good carriage-house, and other out-buildings, with four acres of good land and an excellent garden. Apply to Mrs. PARKER, on the premises. Refers to J. C. LORD, No. 171 Water-st., or O. D. MUNN, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Connecticut River, at Essex. Two acres, with a fine double two-story house, 34x36 feet, built in the most thorough manner, with all the conveniences of a city house, with abundance of choice fruit, shrubbery and shade; excellent boating, gunning, fishing, and bathing. Is easy of access by railroad or steamboat, and perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A BARGAIN—TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE—Consisting of a fine large house, Grecian style, and one acre of ground; house containing sixteen fine rooms and a cellar; grounds decorated with a variety of trees, having a noble view of the Hudson. Also, thirty acres of land, having a fine large house, new, three miles east of Tarrytown; the land is like a garden. Terms easy. Inquire of G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—THAT SPLENDID RESIDENCE with two lots of ground, No. 40 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. House three-story, three rooms deep, gas, range, with hot and cold water, bath-room, Boebe's furnace, &c. The walls are papered and painted throughout. House was built in the most thorough and workmanlike manner. The garden is handsomely laid out with shrubbery and fruit trees. This elegant property will be sold very low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—In the village of Portchester, about 25 miles from New-York by N. Y. and New-Haven Railroad. The house is large and well arranged, and commands a fine view. It is within five minutes' walk of the depot, churches and stores. Apply to JOHN T. DUNKIN, on the premises, or at No. 362 West 27th-st., New-York, or to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid country residence, with about 15 acres of land, within one hour's ride (by railroad) of New-York. The house is new, elegant and commodious, and has all the conveniences of a first-class City house. The out-buildings are new and extensive, and on the place are a fine, large garden, orchard, all kinds of choice fruit trees, in full bearing, lawn, &c., &c. Will be sold for much less than its real value. Inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 98 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—15 acres of land, house entirely new, Italian Villa style, (16 rooms,) 70 rods from Post-office, church, academy and common school, at Greenfield Hill, town and county of Fairfield, Conn.; 5½ miles from two railroad stations, 90 minutes from New-York by New-Haven Railroad. For map, sketch and full particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or to F. SMITH, Greenfield Hill, Conn.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthy and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 8 to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to R. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, third story.

COTTAGE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—At Fishkill Landing, on Hudson River. Fine view of the River, Newburg and Highlands; ten minutes' walk from the Railroad Station; nearly new, in good repair, good garden, ice-house, barn, &c. Inquire of JOHN OWEN, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two Farms, containing together 288 acres, situated near the Lackawanna Railroad, about 70 miles from this City, will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City property; 100 acres are in a good state of cultivation; balance timbered, well watered, and contains two houses, two barns, one wagon-shed, &c. For particulars, address, by letter, V. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, New-York.

A FARM FOR SALE.—Containing about 64 acres, 7 of which is woodland, situated in the township of Rahway, Essex Co., N. J., one hour's ride from New-York by railway, and ten minutes' drive from depot. The land is under a good state of cultivation, watered on one side by a fine stream; good dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings; fine assortment of fruit trees; pleasantly situated for a country residence. For particulars, apply to E. W. WOODRUFF, Rahway, N. J., or H. H. WILLIAMS, No. 24 3d-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Brooklyn property, of about 15 acres, situated on the New-Haven Railroad, 30 miles from the City; good house and also a cottage and all the necessary out-buildings and great abundance of choice fruit. Also, 34 acres of good land near the above. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Brick cottage, with piazza front and rear, in Court-st., near Union, 3-story, basement and cellar, gas, &c. Also, a neat 3-story basement and cellar brick house in [illegible] gas, marble mantels, &c., in fine order, $4,800. Also, brick house in Dean-st., near Hoyt, lot 25x100, house has gas, marble mantels, grates, &c., $4,000. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 100 acres, situated in Tompkins County, on the west side of Cayuga Lake, [illegible] miles from Ithaca, and one mile from [illegible] On the place is a large and convenient house, in good repair, and all necessary outbuildings. [illegible] [illegible] WESTERVELT, on the premises, or GODWIN & CO., No. [illegible] Franklin, New-York.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—The ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to eastern and southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home-demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of,—that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market, would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of this Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska; for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, etc. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as cash.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost, complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or five fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

LIST NO. 4.

COUNTRY SEATS, &c., IN NEW-JERSEY.—3¼ acres with splendid first-class stone mansion, gardener's cottage, conservatory, carriage-house, &c., 1½ miles from Jersey City on Bergen Heights, overlooking New-York Bay and Harbor, Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, New-York, &c. House and 27 acres, 9 miles from Hoboken on Plank Road. 48 acres, with first-class improvements, at Elizabethtown. 15 acres on the Passaic River opposite Newark, strictly a first-class and elegant country seat. House and lot at N. Bergen for $800. Farm of 85 acres at Plainfield; 25 acres at New-Providence; 145 acres at Madison; 213 acres at Little Falls, near Paterson; 100 acres at South Brunswick; 23¾ acres at Metuchen; 2 acres at Mead's Basin; 3 acres with large mansion at Long Branch; house and lot at Woodbridge; 42 acres, having over 1,500 choice apple trees in full bearing upon it, at Red Bank; 1 pretty little country seat of 25 acres at Scotch Plains. Also, 1 elegant country seat of 20 acres on the Hackensack River, 11 miles from Hoboken. For full particulars, apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale his valuable residence, situated on the west side of Great Neck, L. I., fronting Little Neck Bay, seventeen miles from New-York, via Flushing. About twenty-two acres of land are in a high state of cultivation, and five acres of woodland. House large, containing fifteen rooms, beside kitchen, servants' rooms, wash-room, &c.; pantries and closets in abundance. Ninety feet of piazza, plenty of shade trees, fine peach orchard, &c. Large barn, carriage-house, with three finished rooms for men and servants, and all other necessary outbuildings—all the outbuildings are entirely new. Ice-house filled, &c. The house stands about 300 feet from the water, with handsome lawn sloping to the shore, which is clean sand and gravel, and superior bathing-ground; commands an extensive view of Flushing Bay side, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, and a beautiful prospect for ten miles down the East River. It is in the vicinity of the residences of John A. King, Jr., Esq., George Irving, Esq., Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, etc. For a gentleman of taste and wealth the situation is not surpassed. If sold by the fifteenth day of March, possession will be given by the 1st of May; if not sold by said date, possession will not be given until Fall. Price, $30,000. Twenty-two acres more land, adjoining, can be had if desired, at a fair price.

EDWARD L. TREDWELL.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—One of the most desirable country residences for sale, on the banks of the Hudson River, about half a mile below the depot at Fishkill Landing, containing about 18 acres. The house is of stone and contains nine rooms besides the basement, kitchen and cellars. The place is well stocked with the best varieties of fruits of all kinds, and has a water-front of about ¾ of a mile, being the residence of JOHN WILTSE, lately deceased. Also a very eligible and elevated building site, containing about 17 acres, being about a quarter of a mile south of the depot at Fishkill Landing. Apply to JOHN H. LEE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York, or to JOHN H. WILTSE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—On Long Island, at Great Neck, 2½ miles from Whitestone Landing; 15 acres, with a superior house, marble mantels, walnut window frames, &c. Out-houses in perfect order, and fences handsome and expensive. Fine views of the Sound, bathing, sailing, fishing, oystering, &c. Situation perfectly healthy. Apply to

A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY—A farm of forty acres, upon which is a good house, water, fruits, &c. A large portion of the land is upon a high ridge, opposite the Orange Mountain, affording a splendid site for building. Apply to N. BABCOCK & COX, No. 81 Beaver-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and premises of the late Charles H. Day, on the Hudson River, at Catskill. The house was built by him in 1854, in the very best manner; is double, two-story, stands on the bank directly above the river, and commands a view of it up and down, and of the surrounding country, of great beauty and extent. About two acres of land, with fruit, belong to and surround the house. A part of the furniture may be had with the house if desired. A new and excellent steam ferry boat is connected with the Catskill ferry. Inquire of J. DAY, No. 77 Henry-st., Brooklyn; G. NOBLE, No. 15 Water-st., New-York; or of R. B. DAY, Catskill.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE a house and lot No. 44 East 34th-st., near Madison-av., 24½ feet front by 65 feet deep, with brown stone front and all the modern improvements; also a lot fronting on 33d-st., connecting with the above. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE NECK.—A country residence with from three to four acres of ground. The house is beautifully shaded with forest trees, and the place is well supplied with all kinds of fruit, and ornamental shrubbery. It is half a mile from the New-York and New-Haven railroad, near Long Island Sound, and 25 miles from New-York. Also, a new Gothic Cottage, adjoining the above, for sale or to let. Apply at the office of R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Port Richmond, Staten Island, a lot 75 feet by 150 feet, on which is a good house and barn, within two minutes' walk of the Ferry. Inquire of J. R. COOLY, [illegible], N. J., or JACOB DE GROOT, Port Richmond, S. I.

FOR SALE.—Trinity Church lease of premises No. 109 Hudson-st., east side, between Vestry and Canal sts. Lease six years to run without ground rent. Lot 25 by 75, with brick house; now rents for $600. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LAND FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—From 12 to 15 acres of land, 15 feet front of 4 or 500 feet upon the bay, and one of the most commanding building sites to be found. Apply to R. B. WILLIAMS, Esq., corner South and Fulton sts., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS.—A three-story brick house and lot in Dean-st., Brooklyn, north side, one east of Bond. Well finished, and in good order. Philadelphia front, stone-basement, &c. Will be sold for $4,000 if applied for soon. Only $1,000 cash required. Apply to G. H. PEIRS, corner of Bainu and Myrtle avs., Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY.—[illegible] Westchester County, Wm. Westchester, [illegible] lot, at the Broker's Agency, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] large maps and Bolton's History of Westchester County are kept for free inspection of visitors.

M. K. COUZENS & CO.

MONROE-PLACE—Brooklyn Heights, one of the best brown stone houses in Brooklyn. Also, houses and lots on Clinton-av., Gates and Oxford sts., and on almost all the streets and avenues in Brooklyn, constantly for sale at exceedingly low prices, by

MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

ASTORIA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A commodious modern house, with eight lots on Jamaica-av., between Academy-st. and Crescent. Price $8,000. The greater part can remain on mortgage. Apply to ROE SMITH, next house but one to the premises, or at No. 34 Pine-st., front office, second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two tenement houses in good order. Lot 114 by 25 feet. The above property is situated in Morton-st., (a good neighborhood,) and very desirable investment, as they are never in want of good tenants. Inquire of WM. HORTON & CO., No. 201 Chambers-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Consisting of 275 acres of land, situated in Dutchess County, two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and 72 miles from New-York. Farm-house, barns &c., in good order. For terms apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A Country Seat in Newtown, of about 20 acres; Farm of 150 acres, near Hempstead, $60 per acre; one near Hicksville, containing a brick manufactory; various others, of different sizes and prices. Apply to PETER C. BELL, corner Fulton-st. and Myrtle-av., near City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Also, a Country Seat in the village of Hempstead, of 20 acres, and 65 acres of Hempstead Plains, near Hyde Park Station. For these apply as above, or to Mrs. TIMOTHY CLOWS, Hempstead.

FARM FOR SALE.—In the town of Newburg, Orange county, about 5 miles from the village of Newburg; containing 88 acres of choice land. It has on it two dwelling houses, a tavern stand, saw-mill and comb factory, with water-power sufficient for any other factory. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, No. 2 Montague-place, Brooklyn, or address FARM HOUSE, at this office.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A first-class medium sized house near 5th-av., and below 30th-st. Address with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 155 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—For cash, at a low price, near the 4th or 6th-av. preferred. Address C., No. 106 West 45th-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A house, between 4th and 23d sts., Broadway and 8th-av., at from $10,000 to $17,000. Any person desirous of selling, may address M. H. W., care Harper & Brothers, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED TO HIRE—A small house, or a part of a house, for a small family; must have the modern improvements, and be below 14th st. and on the west side of the City. Address S. S. W., Office of this paper.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a genteel neighborhood—for a small family—(lower part preferred.) Address C. H. R., Box No. 3,080 Post-Office, naming rent, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The limited Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOMAS FRASER & BROTHER, expired by its own limitation, 14th February, 1856.

JONATHAN THORNE, THOMAS FRASER, JAMES FRASER.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned hereby severally certify, that they have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the act of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York relative to such partnerships, for the purpose of carrying on the Hide and Leather business, in all its branches, in the City of New-York, under the name and form of THOMAS FRASER & BROTHER.

That THOMAS FRASER, JAMES FRASER and WILLIAM KEVAN MAJOR are to be the general partners in such business, and that they reside in the City of New-York.

That JONATHAN THORNE is to be the special partner in such business; that he resides in the City of New-York, and has contributed to the common stock, as capital, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of February, 1856, and is to terminate on the 25th day of February, 1860.

JONATHAN THORNE, THOMAS FRASER, JAMES FRASER, WILLIAM KEVAN MAJOR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., having expired by limitation, is by mutual consent dissolved, O. P. WOODFORD retiring from said firm, having disposed of his interest therein to H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER, and T. K. BRACE, Jr. The outstanding business will be settled at No. 4 Cortland-st., by the remaining partners, who are authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

E. P. FARMER, THOS. K. BRACE, Jr., H. Z. PRATT, O. P. WOODFORD.

FEB. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—H. Z. PRATT, E. P. FARMER and T. K. BRACE, Jr., having associated with them JAS. S. OAKLEY and EDWARD KING, will continue the Publishing and Bookselling business, under the firm of FARMER, BRACE & CO., at No. 4 Cortland-st.

FEB. 1, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between the subscribers, under the firm of YELVERTON & FELLOWS, expires this day, by its own limitation.

HENRY YELVERTON, Special Partner. ROBERT YELVERTON, GEORGE A. FELLOWS, CHARLES W. SNIFFEN, General Partners.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, at the store formerly occupied by Yelverton & Fellows, Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-st., under the firm of YELVERTON, WALKER & SNIFFEN.

ROBERT YELVERTON, STEPHEN C. WALKER, CHARLES W. SNIFFEN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HOLMAN & GRAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Gray having sold all his entire interest in the concern.

THOMAS HOLMAN, GEORGE W. GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned will carry on the Printing business in all its branches as heretofore, at the old establishment, corner of Centre and White sts., under the firm-name of MILLER & HOLMAN.

JOHN W. MILLER, THOMAS HOLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of PALMER & NEWCOMB, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by C. G. NEWCOMB, who is authorized to use the name of the firm for that purpose.

GEORGE N. PALMER, C. G. NEWCOMB.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1856.

THE SUBSCRIBER will continue the business of manufacturing jewelry, at the same place, No. 39 Cortland-st., where his friends, and the public generally, will find a handsome assortment of diamond, pearl, opal and other fine work, constantly on hand. C. G. NEWCOMB.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us RICHARD C. HULL. The business will be conducted under the name of J. C. HULL & SONS.

JOHN C. HULL, CHARLES WAGER HULL.

FEB. 1, 1856.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

$10.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, by a new method of hand-training, removes all stiffness, cramping and trembling, and makes elegant writers and practical book-keepers in a short time. References—A. CUMMINGS, of Brooklyn, and the first families of New-York.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A gentleman, and a graduate of College, desires a situation as the private instructor in the Classics and Mathematics of a young man desirous of preparing himself for College. Would be willing to teach the same to a young lady or ladies. Terms, reference, &c., may be ascertained by addressing FRANCIS A., Times office.

THIS DAY.—The subscriber will receive new pupils for a course of Writing Lessons, at $3 for six, or $5 for ten lessons, including stationery. Ladies' Class at 11 o'clock A. M. Book-keeping reduced to $15.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 3 University place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SPRING TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—These improve vision. Suit for life. New and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS Patentee, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—[illegible] south-east corner Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 21 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. Ferry. The house is a substantial three-story brick building, 20 by 40 feet; court-yard and verandah, hot and cold baths, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, and gas throughout with chandeliers. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession given immediately, if required. Inquire next door, No. 23, or at 214 Maiden-lane, New-York, of MARSH & CO.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The large substantial house, with three-story addition, No. 465 Broome-st., west of and near Broadway, contains all modern improvements; lot extra size, being 25x110. A most desirable location. Apply between 12 and 2 o'clock, to A. L. LEVY, No. 75 William-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—And furniture for sale, of a small convenient three-story and basement house on the east side of the City, (location unsurpassable,) with water, gas and Butler's range, in good order, and possession given on 1st of April. For particulars, inquire at No. 269 South-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern-built three-story house with rear extension, No. 89 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. House has gas and Croton water. Inquire at No. 45 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 63 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished brown stone-front house, with all improvements, near Broadway, No. 76 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply at the house.

BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The first story, basement and sub-cellar of the modern building No. 159 Broadway, west side, near Cortland-st.; width, 30 feet; depth, 166 feet; with good light front and rear. The front will be altered to suit a good tenant, and a patent hoistway constructed from first floor to sub-cellar. These are very desirable premises for any extensive business, having three clear floors, each 30 feet by 166, with a perfectly dry sub-cellar. May be viewed at any time. For particulars as to proposed alterations, price, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

Also, several offices in the same building, including the extensive suite at present occupied by Messrs. Van Buren & Robinson.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—With furniture, situated in Port Richmond, Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Occupation given 1st May next. The house is a frame building, with all the modern improvements, bath room, &c. The grounds contain nearly three acres and are in a high state of cultivation; a stable, bathing-house, (on the kills, which bound it on the north) and other out-houses, in complete order. Apply to JAMES BISHOP & CO., No. 3 Beaver-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Near Gramercy Park, for two years from May 1, next, the owner now residing in Europe; the house is elegantly furnished throughout and is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rent $2,000 per annum. Can be seen from 1 to 3 P. M. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor at Law, No. 74 Wall-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET, AT FORT WASHINGTON, on Hudson River, 10 miles from City Hall, and within one minute's walk of Hudson River Railroad depot.—The house is large, of first-class, just built, with all modern improvements, and supplied with water throughout, and a furnace; adapted for a winter as well as summer residence, well shaded with trees, and commanding one of the best views of the river. From two to six acres of land will be let with the house. Large carriage-house, and stable with four stalls. Rent $1,800.

MARTIN & SMITHS, No. 56 Wall-st.

GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—Brick house, 3 stories and basement, No. 197 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; can be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock. For terms apply to

C. F. BLAKE, No. 60 Barclay-st., New-York.

HARDWARE STORE TO LET.—A store well located for a wholesale business; and to satisfactory parties a favorable arrangement will be made for the transfer of a good business, and a stock of goods on consignment. Address C. H. J., at office of Journal of Commerce.

WARREN-STREET STORE TO LEASE.—A small store, second block from Broadway. Rent very low. Possession 1st of March if wanted. Apply to HORACE GALPEN, No. 43 Warren-st.

HOTEL TO LET.—The HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, corner of Crosby and Houston sts., will be leased for a hotel, or for a school, or a manufactory. The building is 66 feet front on Houston, and 100 on Crosby-st., and is well situated for a hotel, or for any other business. Apply to N. BUNEL, on the premises, or to WILLIAM C. RUSSEL, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT IN NEWARK, N. J.—Five large stone-front three-story and basement modern built dwellings, recently erected, and containing all the modern improvements and conveniences, and in all respects suited to the wants of a large family. Situated in Bruen-place, north side of Hill-st., near Broad-st.

Also, three-story brick house No. 112 Broad st., with gas, water, &c., a short distance from Centre-st. depot.

Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 70 and 72 Commerce-st., just finished and fitted up with water, gas, bathing-room, &c., and within two minutes' walk from Market-st. depot. Possession given of all the above immediately. Some of them can be had for a term of years. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

TO LET—BRICK COTTAGE with 2 lots of ground, cor. of Myrtle-st. and Evergreen-av., Brooklyn, near the terminus of the Myrtle-av. cars. House 25 by 28 feet, three-story and basement, newly painted and in excellent order, will be rented very low to a good tenant, if the rent is paid in advance. Location very pleasant and neighborhood first-class. Apply to Mr. MARSTON, cor. of Division and Myrtle-avs., or to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET IN ABINGDON-PLACE.—Part of a house, consisting of parlor, basement, kitchen and three rooms in third story, with range, hot and cold water, and all clothes on the halls. Would be let to a small family with whom the occupant of 2d story, a gentleman, could obtain partial board. For particulars, apply at No. 10 Abingdon-place.

TO LET.—At a reasonable rent, the elegant, spacious and well-lighted basement, under the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., suitable for an insurance company, exchange brokers, and others; fitted up with elegant counters, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET.—The premises No. 169 Elm-st.; there are on the lot a brick front house, three stories, suitable for, and at present occupied by cabinet and chair makers; on the rear there is a brick building three stories high, suitable for a carpenter or cabinet-maker, and at present used for such purposes; a large space in the centre for lumber. Apply to H. McCUTCHEN, at the Mechanics' Bank.

TO LET.—A first-class store and dwelling, northeast corner of 8th-av. and 20th-st.; also, the upper part of some of the adjoining dwellings; also, a four-story English basement house, rent $600, situated at No. 194 2d-av., two doors above 12th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 374 6th-av.

TO LET, IN BROOKLYN.—From the 1st of May, one-half of the elegant four-story basement house, No. 69 Henry-st., near Fulton Ferry, to a small family. To be seen from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. Inquire on the premises, or to E. CROLIUS, 25 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A SMALL COTTAGE and 13 acres, 15 miles from the City, adjoining the country seat of the late R. H. Nevins, Esq., five minutes' walk of H. R. R. R. depot, at Riverdale. Inquire of S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st., or at No. 27 West 16th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The two 3 story brick buildings and stores, Nos. 15 and 17, Mercer-st. can be connected, and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. B. ALTHOUSE, 30 Mercer-st., or IRA CAMPBELL, 37 Mercer-st.

TO LEASE—On favorable terms, thirty-four lots on the northerly side of 28th-st., between 10th-av. and the Hudson River, suitable for lumber, coal or lime yards. Apply to FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, No. 71 Wall-st.

LARGE STORE TO LET.—The spacious store Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., with basement, dry sub-cellar, vaults, and some loft room. Rent moderate, and possession when required. Apply on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICES TO LET.—In Chambers' Hall, No. 65 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers-st., adjoining Chatham Bank. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises to CONKLIN & SACKETT.

FRONT AND BACK BASEMENT TO LET—Two parlors on first floor, and room and two bedrooms on third floor, in 4th-st., between Avenues C and D. Good neighborhood. Rent $300. Inquire at No. 115 Cannon-st.

SMALL STORE TO LET.—No. 96½ Fulton-st.; excellent business location; now occupied as a confectionery. Also, a well lighted room or office on second floor of No. 2 City Hall-place. Also, part of a house in 15th-st., and a small house and plot of ground in Northville, Mich. For sale or exchange. Apply to WM. A. MARTEN, No. 2 City Hall-place, or No. 104 Bank-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND FIXTURES TO LET.—The fine commodious store and fixtures, recently newly fitted up, in complete order, No. 86 John-st., near Gold. Apply to B. & P. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well-lighted rooms with steady power, in the building corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets; also, in building on 1st-av., near 23d-st. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st., up stairs.

THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER.—Well lighted ROOMS TO LET with steam power. Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st. R. HOE & CO.

ROOMS TO LET.—With power in the New-Haven and Harlem Freight depot. Apply to THOS. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

STABLE TO LET.—With five stalls. Inquire at No. 64 La Roy-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—With Power by [illegible] Mr. GAUDU, No. 146 Walker-st.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

[illegible] Surgeon to the Lock Hospital [illegible] The Cause and Cure; [illegible] No. 48 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

[illegible] FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS. This balsam is the very best [illegible] used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes and eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation [illegible] Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of relaxation and debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. [illegible] Sold in tin cases, at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of [illegible] Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 29 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 5 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi m'a enlevé les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns. CLEVELAND, [illegible], London.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. M. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success. LANSDOWNE.

[illegible] Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

No. 2 Queen-st., May Fair, London, [illegible]

From H. J. Felton, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTON, No. 4 [illegible]

Philadelphia, July 27, 1855.

In addition to the above, authenticated testimonials many thousands more in his possession among which are several from ladies of the highest rank, and may be seen by inquiring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CHAMPION and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and nose,) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 8 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 9, daily. [illegible]

For the satisfaction of the [illegible] state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases, which comprehends the derangements of these organs, as well as in the modern and only rational system [illegible] [illegible]

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

G. D. [illegible], M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE IS AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

They don't help complaints, but they cure them.

One Box has cured Dyspepsia.

Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.

Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.

One Box always cures the Jaundice.

Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils, often less than one does it.

Two Boxes have completely cured the worst ulcers on the legs.

Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.

One dose cures the headache arising from a foul stomach.

Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.

As a gentle Physic they have no equal.

One Box cures derangement of the Liver.

Half a Box cures a Cold.

They purify the blood, and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.

As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.

They are purely Vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout this section.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over-excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. Again, [illegible] it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more rapidly dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. [illegible] Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 70 [illegible] lane. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 25 colored figures, cloth, $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and treatment, latest discoveries in reproduction; [illegible] and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indulgence in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., at 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. This book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. [illegible] LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Dem. Book, Chronicle.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 10 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 25 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the impositions of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, warrants a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of [illegible] can take them without fear of discovery. [illegible] for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before. [illegible] took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. [illegible] years in one specialty in the profession [illegible] guarantee speedy and permanent cures. [illegible] treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

AGRICULTURAL.

ICHABOE GUANO.—Just received by the ship Nova Spiria, direct from the Ichaboe Islands, a cargo of this superior Guano, (which is the first arrived here since that brought by the ship Shakespeare in 1845.) This Guano is now landed in excellent order, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Samples and analysis [illegible] sent by addressing the Agent. As the quantity is limited, early application will be necessary. Price $[illegible] per 2,000 pounds. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—With Government brand and weight on each bag. ICHABOE GUANO, [illegible] SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE-DUST. [illegible] A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton, N. Y.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $947,494 00
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 835,512 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,987,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 1,343,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,062,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $8,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 944,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,760,795 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,143,784 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 108,447 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 95,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,1[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
A. G. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $948,484 46
Average amount of Specie.... 101,964 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 171,720 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 734,670 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JAS. L. BENEDICT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 119,415 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,160,188 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 21,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 106,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 158,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
H. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,445,674 11
Average amount of Specie.... 140,874 77
Average amount of Circulation.... 81,134 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,059,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JACOB AIMS, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
LOUIS H. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $754,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 84,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 150,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 554,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT [illegible], Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible], Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
W. C. MURPHY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] HOOKER, President of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, President.
[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $489,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 31,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 89,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 247,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 25th day of January, 1856.
WM. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 132,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,413,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $571,297 31
Average amount of Specie.... 47,076 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 24,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 182,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 86,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 381,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JOHN C. BURKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,341,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
W. C. MURPHY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 112,317 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 79,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $490,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 237,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $911,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 81,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 446,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HECKMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,851,181 97
Average amount of Specie.... 183,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 232,977 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,389,147 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS B. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. B. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 715,318 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 372,475 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,006,827 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 83,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 97,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 691,984 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 101,818 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 121,985 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 927,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 383,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 292,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,742,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,341,119 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 178,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,067,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, February 23, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JOHN H. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
[illegible] BEARE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 179,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HECKMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 178,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,147,780 00
Average amount of Specie.... 171,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 175,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 156,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 850,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of February, 1856.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 11,341 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 75,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 149,019 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $418,401 87
Average amount of Specie.... 21,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 84,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 107,405 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $637,951 97
Average amount of Specie.... 10,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,741 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 180,677 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 105,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 159,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 875,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
JNO. HECKMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,506,017 54
Average amount of Specie.... 111,551 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 155,114 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,076,948 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 40,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 107,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 324,217 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 76,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 119,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $727,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 49,918 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 142,070 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 513,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GOUVERNEUR W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,243,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 426,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 104,078 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY CARY, Assistant President of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY CARY, Asst. President.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
SMITH CLIFT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 37,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 80,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 440,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... 119,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED B. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED B. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856: [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 23d day of February, 1856:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... 107,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 25th day of February, 1856.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 2:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.
Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.
Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.
Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line leave by Hudson River Railroad at 12 noon; arrive at Troy at 6 P. M.; take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 6:30 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburg and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:15 A. M. for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $16 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.
EMIGRANT LINES,
At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—After THURSDAY, Feb. 7, 1856, the 7:10 o'clock A. M. train from Hartford for Providence, and the 10:[illegible] o'clock A. M. train from Providence for Hartford, will be discontinued until further notice.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $[illegible]; Palatka, $[illegible].
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, March 1.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, LEWIS PARRISH, commander, will leave for the above places, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 N. R. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk on the next afternoon, in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. The ice embargo being now removed, travelers for the South need apprehend no delay in taking this pleasant and expeditious route. They will proceed from Norfolk by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare, with state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land agency attended to.
WOOLSEY & HOPKINS,
Civil Engineers and Surveyors.
Reference to [illegible], President Bank of the Republic; [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.
NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.... Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York.... Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.... Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York.... Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.... Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.... Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston.... Wednesday, April 23.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company.
ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.
The Company's screw steamship ETNA, (3,000 tons,) W. MILLER, Commander, will sail from New York for Havre, direct, on FRIDAY, 7th March.
Her cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.
Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.
For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURGH....Saturday, 22d of March, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of Passage—First Cabin.... $130
Price of Passage—Second Cabin.... [illegible]
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, March 6.
For freight or passage, apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
P. S.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail April 5.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The screw steamship CANADIAN, 1,750 tons Register, will sail for Liverpool on WEDNESDAY, March 5.
First-class cabin passage.... [illegible]
Steerage passage, including cooked provisions.... [illegible]
This vessel is built of iron, and has six separate watertight compartments. An experienced surgeon on board.
Apply to GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO.,
No. 3 Bowling-green.

THE ROYAL MAIL SCREW STEAMSHIP CANADIAN—Will positively sail from her berth at the foot of Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock precisely. There are still several berths vacant, and she has room for a few tons more freight.
GILLESPIE, DEAN & CO.,
No. 3 Bowling Green.

BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS ON STOCK of the OCEAN BANK remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, 1855:
Lewis & Hanford, Jan. 10, 1851, 50 shares, [illegible]
Bruner & Moore, July 10, 1851, 12 shares, [illegible]
Benjamin Hook, July 10, 1851, 10 shares, [illegible]
Chauncey Bevin, July 10, 1852, 6 shares, [illegible]
Amos Mitchell, July 10, 1852, 40 shares, [illegible]
Chauncey Bevin, Jan. 10, 1853, 6 shares, [illegible]
Bruner & Moore, July 11, 1853, 12 shares, [illegible]
James Harrison, July 11, 1853, [illegible]
Nelson Wells, July 11, 1853, 20 shares, [illegible]
STATEMENT of balances of accounts in the OCEAN BANK remaining unclaimed for two years previous to the 1st of September, 1855:
Allen, Uriah, $2 75; Auchincloss, J. T., [illegible]; Barker, R. P., $8 40; Brocklebank, M. F., [illegible]; Baldwin, Geo. D., [illegible]; Bowden, S. J., $11 64; Beck, W. Jr., and J. Hunt, $20 00; Chamberlin, E. & J. P., [illegible]; Chapman, Levi, [illegible]; Chapin, E. C. Adm'r, [illegible]; Coats, Chas. S., [illegible]; Connelly, Chas. M., [illegible]; Coughley & Dougherty, [illegible]; Crum, John, [illegible]; Dale, Thomas E., [illegible]; Donohue, C., [illegible]; Dunning, S. & Son, [illegible]; Dunning, W. H., [illegible]; Dubois, Wm., [illegible]; Elias, Jacob, [illegible]; Faitner & Lippincott, [illegible]; Farris, J. H., [illegible]; Finch, Byron, [illegible]; Flowers, A., [illegible]; Gould, A. S., [illegible]; Goodyear, Nelson, [illegible]; Goldsmith, H., [illegible]; Griffin, Edward, [illegible]; Hanford, R. H. & Co., [illegible]; Hallett, F. A., [illegible]; Hansen, J. W., [illegible]; Hewitt, C. R., [illegible]; Hornby & Northrop, [illegible]; Hopping & Meeker, [illegible]; Hoyt, Bros., [illegible]; Hoag, H., [illegible]; Hiler, S., [illegible]; Jewett, Geo. W., [illegible]; Johnson, Jane L., [illegible]; Marvin & Co., [illegible]; McLaughlin, E. J., [illegible]; Moore, Benj. F., [illegible]; Mudge, J. G., [illegible]; Morgan, Chas. J., [illegible]; Mulligan, J. W., Jr., [illegible]; Overs, James, [illegible]; Pells, Stephen, [illegible]; Pierson, C. T., [illegible]; Quin, J. P., [illegible]; Reed, A. & Co., [illegible]; Richardson, Chas. O., [illegible]; Rogers, D., [illegible]; Sampson, D., [illegible]; Spear, Chas., [illegible]; Schenck, C. & Bro., [illegible]; Schott, Geo., [illegible]; Southward, L. O., [illegible]; Thomas, C. W., $17 01; Tryon, E. J. & Co., [illegible]; Underhill, A. H., [illegible]; Underhill, Chas., [illegible]; Weld, Addison & Co., [illegible]; Westervelt, J. S., [illegible]; Whelpley, John, [illegible]; Whelpley, Philip M., [illegible]; Whitlock, Nitchie & Anderson, [illegible]; Whitmore, Wm., [illegible]; Winch, M. F., [illegible].
I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statements are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. ja22-law6wTu
Sworn to this Jan. 21, 1856. P. HANDY, Cashier.
OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 28, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
au29,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1856.—The MERCANTILE BANK of Plattsburg has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY, in the City of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL.—Warranted very pure and to burn as long as sperm and very brightly; [illegible] It will never crust the wick; is entirely free from gum and very superior for machinery; [illegible] gallons each. The only agent of this oil,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WARREN WARD'S ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY [illegible] Canal-st. [illegible]
WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] against [illegible] RICHARD [illegible] — To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 63 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Jan. 19, 1856.
CHAS. CORNELL & TOWNSEND, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja22-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—BRADLEY H. NICHOLS, Plaintiff, against JAMES BRICKLEY and WILLIAM MILLARD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of February, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 22, 1856.
EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f26-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JESSE WAKEMAN, Plaintiff, against JAMES BRICKLEY, JAMES QUINN, and EDWARD GLEASON, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of February, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 22, 1856.
EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f26-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—DAD BRADLEY, Plaintiff, against JAMES BRICKLEY and TERRENCE BRADY, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To each of the above named Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 22d day of February, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 7 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 22, 1856.
EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f26-law6wTu*

COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—ERICK E. JACKSON against GEORGE BRYAN and ANN his wife, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of such summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1855.
BLANKE, OAKEY & CROMWELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 19 William-st., N. Y.
ja8-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES L. ADAMS against THE UNION BANK of Sandusky City.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 William-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of March, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 21, 1856. L. W. GODDARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 22, 1856.
ja29-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—SUSAN M. PLACE, by CHARLES CABLE, her next friend, against WILLIAM PLACE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To WILLIAM PLACE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of [illegible], at Riverhead, on the 18th day of January, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, [illegible], within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. [illegible], 1856.
MILLER & GUTHRIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Riverhead, L. I.
ja8-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TAYLOR, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of C. S. PARSONS, No. 80 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated Dec. 26, 1855.
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
MARY F. TAYLOR, Executors.
d25-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. THWING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. & A. W. THWING, No. 23 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
CHARLES THWING,
[illegible] THWING,
WILLIAM THWING, Adm'rs.
o2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 16, 1855.
JOSEPH WALKER,
JOHN W. MASON, Executors.
a21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE RUYTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.
JOHN DE RUYTER,
C. P. VAN BLANKENSTEYN,
ERNEST CAYLUS, Executors.
n13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT R. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES H. LONGBOTHAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. R. LONGBOTHAM, No. 138 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Feb. 26, 1856.
JOHN R. LONGBOTHAM,
ELIZA LONGBOTHAM, Adm'rs.
f26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY H. BRIANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the corner of 58th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
MARY S. BRYANT, Administratrix.
o2-law6mTu*

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA, Proprietors. [illegible]—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.—Through in advance of the mails—[illegible] miles shorter than any other route.
The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,200 tons burden, Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., [illegible] on SATURDAY, March [illegible], connecting with the steamship PACIFIC, [illegible]
[illegible]

REDUCED PRICES.—[illegible] POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—[illegible] from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad; [illegible] United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, [illegible] Comdr. S. ROGERS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, [illegible] commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that [illegible] of Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention [illegible] For passage, apply to [illegible] corner Warren-st.
Through Freight to San Francisco [illegible] for in lots of not less than [illegible] at very low rates, to leave Panama by [illegible] OREGON in March. [illegible]

New-York Daily Times

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.—Nos. 189, 290, 287, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 716, 476, 732, 687, 806, 784, [illegible] 763, 765, 768 to 788.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Feb. 24, in Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Hobart, CHRISTOPHER CLARKE, of the firm of Clarke & Brother, to SARAH E. OSMOND.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, [illegible] CHAMBERLAIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss FANNIE E. [illegible], of Providence, R. I.

At Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 21, at the Friends' Meeting-house, MORRIS SHIPLEY, [illegible] of Cincinnati, to MARY SHOTWELL, of West Farms.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, [illegible], youngest son of Rev. W. and E. McAllister, of New-York, aged 1 year, 11 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. [illegible] Street, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, of dropsy, EDMUND, son of John W. and Maria W. ANDREWS, aged 3 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, on 4th-st., near 10th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. REBECCA MOSLEY, in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, and son-in-law, Saml. Barclay and Jacob Miles, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 28th inst., from No. 63 2d-av., between 1st and 2d avs., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of hydrocephalus, ELIZA [illegible], daughter of John V. and Ann Beekman, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, from No. 2 West 19th-st.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, after a short illness, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, the only son of Charles L. and Caroline A. Frost, aged 2 years and 1 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 103 [illegible], without further invitation.

"Jesus said, 'Suffer little children to come unto me.'"

[illegible] Portsmouth, N. H., and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, of scarlet fever, [illegible], daughter of Henry N. and Martha C. [illegible], aged 5 years.

Funeral service at No. 126 West 14th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, NANCY WATERBURY, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Services at her late residence, No. 12 East 18th-st., this day, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be interred at Stamford, Conn., and funeral services will be held at the residence of Charles W. Knapp, on Wednesday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, of scarlet fever, THOMAS FRANCIS CONNOR, [illegible] son of James E. and Helen Connor, aged 1 year and [illegible] months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 247 West 17th-st.

In this City on Monday afternoon, Feb. 25, after a short illness, MARIA, daughter of Lynd and Maria A. Starling, aged [illegible] years and 8 months.

Her teachers and schoolmates, at Mrs. Gibson's school, and the friends of the family, are requested to attend her funeral, without further notice, this (Tuesday) afternoon, [illegible] o'clock, at the residence of her father, No. 40 West [illegible]

In this City, on Monday, Feb. 25, WILLIAM MURRAY, Jr., aged 17 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 270 7th-av.

On Friday morning, Feb. 22, after a short and severe illness, [illegible] AUGUSTA, youngest child of F. Aug. and Julia [illegible], aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 25, CHARLES F., son of John D. and Sarah A. ANDREWS, aged 3 years and [illegible] months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this day, (Tuesday,) [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M., corner of Smith and Baltic sts. The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J. on Wednesday morning, for interment.

At Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 24, of brain fever, [illegible] MOORE, aged 49 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday) 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, [illegible] Bull, No. 16 [illegible]-st. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

[illegible] papers please copy.

At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 22, at the house of [illegible] Prof. J. Holmes Agnew, JOHN TAYLOR, [illegible], late President of the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, aged 75 years.

At South Norwalk, Conn., on Friday, Feb. 22, WILLIAM [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

[illegible] Philadelphia papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 25.

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$[illegible],000 Galena & Chic. R. R. 1st mort. .Int. added. 99½
[illegible] Ohio & Miss. R. R., E. Div. do. Int. added. 49½
[illegible] Oswego and Syracuse R. R. ....Int. added. 83½
[illegible] Mil. & Miss. R. R. Farm mort. .Int. added. 90½
[illegible] Syracuse & Bing. R. R. 2d mort. Int. added. 70½
[illegible] Miami Co., Ohio 7s, 1872 ....Int. added. 85½
[illegible] shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad 60
5 shares East River Bank 78½
[illegible] shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of L. I. ..58½
[illegible] shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company .90 @92
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co. ......92½@97
[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Company 90
[illegible] shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Co. ...57½@60
[illegible] shares Trenton Iron Company ....[illegible]
[illegible] shares Ohio Diamond Coal Company ....[illegible]
[illegible] shares Toledo Nursery Association ....[illegible]
[illegible] shares Pacific Bank ....[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 25—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the City Banks of New-York, to Saturday last, Feb. 23, which are advertised on another page of this paper, again present an increased movement in all the leading departments. The increase in the actual undrawn Deposits is $1,959,786, and in the Specie reserve $157,138, upon which the line of Loans and Discounts is extended $1,344,182. The accumulation of interior Bank balances is still a [illegible] feature in the movement of the City Banks, and the aggregate of these is believed to be now as large in February as they have usually been in June, if not larger. The expansion in Loans and Discounts upon these and other Deposits is not extravagant, in proportion to the sum of increase, though the line is once more over a hundred millions of dollars. The actual undrawn Deposits, of every class, on Saturday,

Nov. 24, 1855 .... $54,[illegible]
Feb. 23, 1856 .... 66,[illegible]
Increase in 90 days .... $11,717,[illegible]
Of which the gain in Specie is .... 4,120,[illegible]

The Loans and Discounts compare:

Nov. 24, 1855 .... $92,[illegible]
Feb. 23, 1856 100,745,447
Increase in 90 days .... $8,[illegible]

The exact changes from the Statement of Saturday week, Feb. 16, are:

Increase of Loans $1,344,182
Gain in Specie 157,138
Decrease in Circulation .... [illegible]
Apparent decrease in Deposits 435,466
Actual gain in undrawn Deposits 1,959,786
Net gross Deposits, Feb. 16 .... $85,[illegible]
Less Checks cleared 22,746,961
Actual undrawn Deposits .... $64,[illegible]
Gross Deposits, Feb. 23 .... $87,660,478
Less Checks cleared .... 21,[illegible]
Actual Deposits undrawn .... $66,[illegible]
Gain in actual Deposits $1,959,786

The clearances or daily interchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing-House, were lighter by about $2,400,000 a day last week than during the previous week; though the business, in this way, is still quite large. Including the balances in the Federal Government office in this City on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Feb. 24, '55.	Feb. 23, '56.	Feb. 16, '56.
Loans	$91,598,492	$100,745,447	$99,401,815
Specie	15,870,858	15,636,874	15,479,736
Circulation	6,963,749	7,664,658	7,[illegible]3,441
Deposits	74,544,195	87,660,478	86,095,944
Govern't Office	....	11,195,588	11,105,528
Sub-Tre'y alone	4,625,588	2,930,990	1,872,563

The Foreign intelligence by the *Atlantic* and *Asia*, to hand yesterday, was very quietly received to-day, both in Stock and Money and the General Market circles. There is little or no uneasiness manifested in regard to the discussion in England of the diplomatic relations of that country with the United States, so far as the possibilities of War are supposed to be involved. At the same time it is felt among our business people that it would be much more agreeable to have the disputed questions between the two Governments amicably and permanently out of the way of angry discussion and recrimination. The Stock Market opened, under a general steady feeling, in the forenoon, with no disposition to press sales of State or Railway Bonds, and with an active demand for Erie and Reading Shares—the latter at an advance on Saturday's prices. The lighter fancies were a fraction lower, and in the afternoon the general market closed rather tame. The contest noticed last week on Erie Stock again showed itself to-day, and an influential party who were holders of the Stock before the late Peace news, are believed to be operating for a decline. The fluctuations, however, are less than ½ ℔ cent. a day, and the new buyers find no difficulty, in the present money supply, in holding on to their purchases. In Reading, the Bulls have decidedly the ascendency, and are carrying up the Stock to the neighborhood of par, with the 5 ℔ cent. dividend off. Compared with the early January sales, the price to-day is nearly equal to 100½ ℔ cent. The Western Stocks were rather firm, with only moderate transactions. The shares of the Wisconsin Lake Shore Road have recently been introduced at 72@73 ℔ cent. The Road is part of the line connecting the cities of Chicago, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., skirting the Southern shore of Lake Michigan. It involves a cost of about $1,675,000, of which there is

In Capital Stock $1,000,000
Funded Debt 400,000
City of Milwaukee Bonds 200,000
Unfunded Debt 75,000
Total $1,675,000

We correct for our paper, that goes to Europe by the packet from Boston on Wednesday, the quotations for the following securities by the latest sales at the Stock Board, and the Money Circulars of the Stock firms engaged in European correspondence:

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.		Last Packet.	Present Packet.
N. Y. 6s, 1875	118	117½	Hudson, 1st mort	92½	100
N. Y. 5s, 1874	105½	106½	Hudson Conv's	69½	60
Penn. 5s, old	82	85½	Illinois Centrals	87½	87¼
Penn. coupon	90	90	Ill. Freelands	80	80
Kentucky	101½	101½	Gal. & Chic. 2dm.	90	90
Tennessee	95½	95½	Mich. Cen. 8s, 1869	101½	101½
Virginia	96½	96½	Panama 7s	105	104
Indiana	84	84	Ohio & Penn. Inc	86½	86
Illinois, 1847	106½	106½	Penn. Central 6s	94	95
Louisiana	90	90	Reading 6s, 1870	88	85
Missouri	85½	87	N. Y. Cen. shares	92	93
California	90	90	Erie shares	55½	56½
Ohio, 1875	110½	110½	Illinois Central	96	97½
Ohio, 1860	104	103½	Galena	112½	113
N. Y. City 5s, long	102	101	Michigan Central	94	94½
Philadelphia	91	92½	Mich. Southern	96	94
Baltimore	96	96½	Panama	105	104
Cincinnati	85	85½	Reading	91½	92½
Chicago	86½	86	Toledo	80	80
Louisville	79	79	Hudson	34½	34½
Milwaukee	81	84	Milwaukee	82½	87
Pittsburg	76	76	Ohio Trust	90	98
St. Louis	80	80	Del. and Hud.	125	125
[illegible]	78	80½	Penn. Coal	109	109
San Francisco	80	100	Bills on London	109½	109½
N. Y. Central 7s	101½	101½	Paris	5.20	5.18¾
N. Y. Central 6s	89	89	Bremen	78½	78½
Erie, 1883	96½	97½	Hamburg	36½	36½
Erie, 1875	90	90½	Frankfort	41½	41½
Erie, 1871	96	94½			

Since the last packet, the negotiation of the Second Mortgage of the New-York and Harlem Road has been completed. The list of $800,000 was made up among our City Capitalists and Brokers, at 75 ℔ cent. and interest from 7th February. The Bonds bear 7 ℔ cent. and run to 1864. There has also been negotiated $250,000 of the first and only mortgage of $10,000 on the Racine, Wisconsin and Mississippi Road, 8 ℔ cents, 1875, convertible, and with a Sinking Fund equal to the liquidation of the debt by maturity. The present issue is on 68 miles—of which 42 miles are in operation—$680,000, preceded by a Stock expenditure of $1,289,821, or about $19,000 a mile. The $250,000 were taken for the Continent of Europe. The remainder are on sale by Messrs. MARIE & KANZ. The Road, when completed, will connect Lake Michigan, at the flourishing young city of Racine, with the Mississippi at Savannah, 186 miles.

The quotations for Foreign Bills, though nominally about the same as for the last packet, were less firm to-day for London; most of the business being done at 109@109½ ℔ cent. The regular Bankers continue to ask the outside rate of 109½. Some Southern bank bills were taken as low as 109. France and North of Europe steady, but the business light. The mail, altogether, will be a light one for the Boston clearances. The *Atlantic* sails direct on Saturday next.

Some of the mercantile letters from the other side, received to-day, mention the rumored probability of a special Envoy being sent to Washington by the British Government, on the Central-American and Enlistment difficulties. The leading banking letters from London and Liverpool attach very little importance to the warlike discussions of these questions in the London press.

The Custom Duties this week promise to be large. In addition to the cargoes of the *Atlantic* and *Asia*, the propeller *Ætna* and steamship *Arago* from Havre are daily looked for, and a considerable number of sailing packets are still detained at sea. The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $459,127, including $50,000 in Gold from Chicago; the disbursements $289,898, including $200,000 placed at the credit of Government offices; regular balance this afternoon $2,084,723. About $50,000 United States Stock came out by the steamers, and have gone to Washington for redemption.

WEALTH AND FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Value of Private Real Estate $336,975,363
Personal Estate 135,531,989
Personal Estate of non-residents 14,491,130
Total Taxables $486,998,278
Value of Public or City Property 42,684,769
Aggregate wealth of City $529,683,047
Taxation levied in 1855 5,843,839
Funded Debt $14,000,656
Less in Sinking Fund .... 5,594,730—$8,406,126
Yearly application to S. Fund in 1855 1,047,896
Revenue from Croton Aqueduct, 1855 700,000
Estimated cost of new Reservoir, area of 97 acres 1,786,000
Which will increase Water Revenue to 1,000,000
New Public Park, an area of 750 acres to cost ... 5,169,469

These figures are compiled from the recent Report of the City Comptroller. They exhibit the almost imperial wealth of this City at *five hundred and twenty-nine millions of dollars* to 624,000 inhabitants, or 88,815 qualified electors, equal to $5,965 to each elector. The separate wealth of the City Corporation, $42,684,769, including the Croton Aqueduct, is five-fold greater than the public debt of $8,406,126 that encumbers it. The area of 750 acres set apart and assessed for the new Public Park, is equal to 7,700 building lots, 25 by 100 feet each. The property has been taken for this object at an assessed valuation of $5,169,469, to which is to be added the cost of grading, including and ornamenting the grounds. The money to these ends will be raised by a City loan, which, under such an exhibit of wealth and moderate incumbrance, need scarcely bear 5 ℔ cent. per annum to command its par value.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have been authorized by the New-York Legislature to increase their Direction to nine members, and the first and special election for the four additional members will be held at the office of the Company on Thursday next, 28th inst.

The Farmers' Trust Company will pay the March coupons on the Bonds of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

Since our advices of 19th inst., there has been no prominent feature in our Stock market to notice. The activity and speculation which last week animated our principal Railroad Stocks, have in a measure subsided, operations have been less important, and speculations have variously resulted up and downward, as may be seen in our subjoined table of daily quotations.

The more decided abundance of money, shown in the market, begins to produce some effect on some of the City Bonds, and other investment Stocks they are generally held firmer even at advanced prices in many instances. The uneasiness evinced in England, according to the advices of 9th inst. in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the pending questions between that country and the United States, has produced no particular effect on our Stock market.

In State Stocks the business has been limited to small sales of Virginia 6s, Missouri 6s, of California 7s, and Indiana 5s, with a slight decline on the two former. City and County Bonds—The only transactions of some importance were in St. Louis 6s, at fully supported rates. There is also a fair demand for San Francisco 10s, Sacramento 10s, Milwaukee 7s, at higher rates. Railroad Bonds—Those transacted at the Board have been without animation, and with but slight fluctuations. We note moderate sales of Illinois Central Construction and Freelands; also of New-York Central 6s and 7s. At private sale there has been but little movement, and we know of no transactions worthy of special mention.

Railroad Stocks have remained generally pretty active during the week, and transactions in Erie and in Cleveland and Toledo have been considerable. The last named have declined 3 ℔ cent., the former 1 ℔ cent. The business in Galena and Chicago, Reading, New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburg, have been more moderate. The two last have declined 1½@2 ℔ cent.; the two first have somewhat advanced. During the week there have been some sales of Harlem preferred, from 55 to 60. This considerable rise on the prices to which this Stock had fallen, has been caused by the negotiation of the 2d Mortgage Bonds of the Company, and also of the reform in operating the Road, which seems to open a fairer prospect for future results. Exchanges on Europe are not abundant and rates continue to look up. Principal sales on London, 109@109¼; Paris, 5.18¾ @5.20. DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 25, 1856.

[TRANSLATION.] The day after our last advices of 19th inst., the stock market continued active at advancing prices. But, since then, the disposition to speculate has been checked by the fears in relation to a rupture between the cabinets of London and Washington. And in consequence of the want of activity produced thereby, prices have for the most part receded. The advices received to-day per steamers *Atlantic* and *Asia* have produced no marked effect on the market. State Stocks show no notable change. California and Virginias have alone given rise to transactions of any importance, with a rise of ½ ℔ cent. on the latter. City and County Bonds are firm. Some considerable purchases of St. Louis City Bonds have been made for European account. Milwaukees have advanced 3 ℔ cent.; San Francisco, 1. In Railroad Bonds there have been a fair amount of sales in Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds, Erie of 1875 and '71, and New-York Central 7 ℔ ct., Erie 2d Mortgages have advanced ¼; Erie 3d Mortgages, 1; Erie, 1871, 1; and Harlem 1st Mortgage, 1. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are rather weak, compared to our previous quotations. Hudson River 3d Mortgage Bonds have fallen off 1 ℔ cent. Bonds not quoted at the Stock Exchange have been dealt in in moderate amounts. Railroad Shares have been less active than the week previous, and generally at lower prices; Cleveland and Pittsburg has declined 2, Erie 1, Harlem 3, Hudson River 2, Michigan Southern 2, New-York Central ¾, Panama 2; Cleveland and Toledo, after improving 2 ℔ cent., has since fallen back 3½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati has advanced ½; Galena and Chicago 1¾; and Harlem Preferred 5 ℔ cent. Money continues easy, at about previous quotations. Exchanges—Sterling in fair demand, at 109½; Francs active, at 5.18¾; German Exchanges tending upwards, with few lots offering. MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—FEB. 23.

Name of Banks.	Av'ge am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$6,323,122	$902,869	$396,316	$5,663,491
Atlantic Bank	547,345	51,601	95,497	395,813
Bk. of America	4,367,180	1,842,880	60,029	3,603,530
Bk. of Commerce	8,858,879	944,906	2,160	3,780,745
Bk. Commonw'th	1,142,764	166,447	95,340	1,125,165
Bk. of New-York	3,403,491	775,069	238,658	2,121,943
Bk. of N. America	1,940,032	183,307	65,823	1,330,464
Bk. of Republic	3,100,122	665,326	85,608	1,715,307
Bk. St. New-York	3,926,967	1,067,969	480,605	3,062,293
Bowery Bank	945,434	101,934	171,769	794,609
Broadway Bank	1,389,052	119,415	221,626	1,160,186
Bull's Head Bank	267,407	21,872	106,978	158,650
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,445,674	140,374	81,154	1,069,466
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	1,599,858	362,423	243,775	1,294,416
Citizens' Bank	754,955	53,523	150,362	564,407
City Bank	1,676,988	250,547	67,960	1,306,306
Continental Bank	2,726,167	358,733	55,159	2,197,670
Corn Exch. Bk.	1,512,659	128,590	80,297	1,570,912
East River Bank	465,607	51,106	89,620	347,128
Fulton Bank	1,668,908	230,418	128,449	1,412,194
Greenwich Bank	571,267	47,076	22,736	563,695
Grocers' Bank	595,682	152,309	85,281	521,250
Hanover Bank	1,341,728	60,426	108,204	793,938
Imp. & Trader's Bk	1,328,762	112,217	79,671	957,809
Island City Bank	409,551	35,372	96,207	297,765
Irving Bank	811,355	51,986	116,895	446,098
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,881,181	188,233	232,977	1,339,147
Manhattan Co.	5,066,389	715,318	373,475	4,006,827
Marine Bank	803,160	69,260	97,028	691,964
Market Bank	1,160,633	101,818	121,935	827,931
Mechanics' Bank	3,979,877	963,970	392,038	3,742,622
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,241,119	90,717	173,562	1,007,697
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	632,014	51,253	97,386	449,747
Mercantile Bank	2,311,791	251,402	91,066	1,739,094
Merchants' Bank	4,352,284	1,565,722	190,946	3,578,178
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,632,649	268,062	119,524	1,953,050
Metropolitan Bk.	5,424,587	983,463	172,504	3,280,789
Nassau Bank	1,147,786	171,399	119,236	903,152
National Bank	1,550,410	178,701	156,135	959,846
N. Y. County Bk.	261,637	11,341	76,809	148,010
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	418,401	21,290	64,809	107,405
N. Y. Exch. Bank	287,261	19,455	116,741	180,677
North River Bank	1,030,940	105,097	108,888	675,740
Ocean Bank	1,496,617	111,561	155,114	1,076,243
Oriental Bank	564,051	49,278	107,423	374,217
Pacific Bank	971,866	76,768	119,940	697,546
People's Bank	737,989	49,918	142,070	513,053
Phenix Bank	2,341,892	436,662	104,678	2,266,981
St. Nicholas Bank	683,612	37,087	90,874	440,890
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,121,194	119,755	209,020	612,347
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,341,060	76,286	105,453	763,443
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,262,170	94,549	208,676	782,916
Union Bank	2,023,312	363,197	157,597	2,299,047

POSITIONS.

Loans	$100,745,447	Circulation	$7,664,658
Specie	15,636,874	Deposits	87,660,478

Banks and Private Bankers.

The "Merchants' and Bankers' Almanac" for 1856, (price $1 13 postage prepaid,) contains:

I. List of Banks in every town and city; names of Cashier and President.

II. List of Private Bankers in the United States, Europe, South America, &c.

III. Premium Essay on Banking.

IV. History of Commerce.

V. Engraved views of new Banking-Houses.

In preparation, a series of plans for country Banking-Houses. J. SMITH HOMANS,

Office *Bankers' Magazine, No. 162 Pearl-street, N. Y.*

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25.

Stocks have advanced. Pennsylvania fives, no sales; Reading Railroad, 46½; Long Island, 17; Morris Canal, 15; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45.

Comparative Grain Exports.

The Buffalo *Courier* of Saturday last, presents the following table, showing the average exports of Grain from the principal Grain ports of the world for a series of years, compared with those from Buffalo and Chicago for the [illegible] respectively, 1854 and 1855:

	Wheat, Bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Odessa	5,600,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galatz and Ibraila	3,400,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dantzic	3,880,000		[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Petersburg	all kinds			7,200,000
Archangel	all kinds			[illegible]
Riga	all kinds			4,000,000
Chicago, (1854)	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,412,[illegible]	12,[illegible]
Chicago, (1855)	7,115,250	7,517,625	3,009,[illegible]	16,633,[illegible]
Buffalo, (1854)	[illegible]	10,109,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Buffalo, (1855)	[illegible]	8,729,314	4,867,461	22,[illegible]

Markets . . . . . Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Feb. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but steady at $7 75 for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Exhibits no new feature; the sales since our last embracing 50 packages Java at 14½c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 12½c.; and 600 Rio at 11½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is now devoid of activity and buoyancy. The steamers' news has induced less confidence among operators. While holders are willing sellers only at previous quotations, buyers refuse to move with freedom, unless at lower rates. A small business was transacted to-day, at about 10¼c.@10⅝c. for middling upland, 10⅝c.@10¾c. for do. Gulf, ℔ lb.; and proportionate figures for other qualities, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands of Flour are very dull and heavy. Holders are anxious to sell, but not inclined to seriously reduce their claims; while buyers are operating with much reserve, anticipating a considerable fall in prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 4,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Inferior to good Ordinary State	$6 62½	@	6 75
Straight State	6 75	@	6 87½
Favorite and Extra State	6 87½	@	7 75
Mixed Western	6 62½	@	6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	6 75	@	7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	6 87½	@	7 37½
Fancy Ohio	7 37½	@	7 62½
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 50	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 37½	@	8 12½
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian rules quiet and languid, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra at $6 75@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Southern continues quite dull and heavy. The sales since our last amount to about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Extra at $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and selling moderately at $4 50@$6 50 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears dull and heavy, at $3 50@$3 62½ for Jersey, and $3 75@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is abundant and depressed, at $1 87½@$2 25.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quite unsettled, with a small stock and limited inquiry. The sales since our last comprise only a few small lots, including Southern White at $1 85 ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley are inactive and nominal. Oats are selling slowly at 44c.@46c. for Western; 40c.@42c. for State, and 35c.@39c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn is abundant and cheaper, with sales reported since our last of about 25,000 bushels at 73c.@75c. for Southern Yellow and White, and mixed Southern and Western; with 70c.@72c. for Jersey Yellow, ℔ bush.

HAY—River is $1 18¾@$1 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock moderate.

HOPS—Retail at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is sparingly dealt in at $34@$35, usual terms, ℔ ton—and other kinds are unchanged.

LIME—Unchanged.

MOLASSES—There have been sales reported of 600 bbls. New-Orleans, &c., at 40c.@44c.; and some Cuba Muscovado, at 36c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is very moderate, and prices are essentially unaltered. Crude Turpentine, $3 25@$3 37½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. 40½c.@41½c. ℔ gallon. Tar, $2 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Resin, $1 47½@$1 55 for Common, ℔ 310 lbs., and $2 25@$4 75 for No. 1 and White, ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch, $2 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—The high prices asked for Whale and Sperm continue to check business therein. Red Oil is quiet and somewhat nominal. Olive is in fair request at steady rates. Linseed is quoted at 82c.@83c. for large, and 83c.@85c. for small lots, ℔ gallon, with a very limited inquiry thereat. Lard Oil is mostly taken at 95c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request at full prices, sales having transpired since our last of nearly 1,200 bbls., in lots, closing at $15 81¼@$15 93¾ for Mess; and $13 81¼@$13 87½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 500 bbls. Mess, deliverable by March 15, at $16; and 500 do. by March 1, at $15 87½ ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and firm at 7¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¼c.@9c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy, at 8¼c.@10c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is quiet and depressed—the sales including 800 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10¼c.@10½c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues to favor buyers—the sales since our last consisting of only 250 bbls., at from $8 87½@$9 62½ for Country Prime; $10@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$14 25 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $19@$23 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair supply and demand, with sales in lots, at prices ranging from $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 170 tcs. taken at $4 25@$5 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is rather less active, but holders manifest no disposition to accept lower rates. The sales since our last include about 500 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Is dull and heavy at 10c.@11c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison purchased at 30c.@31c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet and languid at about Saturday's quotations.

Flour Inspection.

In the commercial department of yesterday's TIMES we alluded to the fact that the report of the Corn Exchange Committee on Flour Inspection was printed, but would not be published until laid before the meeting of the Flour trade, to be held to-day (Tuesday), at the Corn Exchange. We were furnished with a copy of the report yesterday, by N. H. WOLFE, Esq., the courteous President of the Corn Exchange Association, and Chairman of the Committee who prepared the document. In giving it to us he requested us not to insert it in the TIMES before it could be duly presented to the trade. We assented to this condition; but, as we find it at length in an evening paper, and do not think it is required of us to allow ourselves to be anticipated in the publication of the document, we regard ourselves as released from our promise, and therefore take great pleasure in giving the very sensible and opportune report the benefit of a place in our columns. It reads thus:—

Report of the Committee of the New-York Corn Exchange on the Inspection of Flour and Meal in the City of New-York.

The Committee appointed at a meeting of the New-York Corn Exchange, on the 13th inst., for the purpose of considering the subject of inspection of Flour and Meal in the City of New-York, and reporting thereon, unanimously recommend the adoption of the following system and regulations:

The President of the New-York Corn Exchange shall annually, on or before the first day of May, appoint a Committee of five persons, to be called the "Flour Inspection Committee;" also, a Committee of three persons, to be known as the "Flour Inspection Executive Committee."

The duties of the Flour Inspection Committee shall be to regulate and determine the standard of inspection for the various grades of Flour and Meal, which standard shall not be inferior to that of corresponding grades in the cities of Philadelphia or Baltimore; and to receive all complaints, and examine into the facts of all alleged dereliction of duty on the part of the inspectors, and report a synopsis of the facts, together with the conclusions to which they may have arrived from examination of the same, to Executive Committee, who shall take such final action in the matter as in their judgment the case may demand.

The Flour Inspection Committee shall appoint a suitable number of persons for Inspectors of Flour and Meal, to be designated the New-York Corn Exchange Flour Inspectors, who shall be governed by the following rules and regulations; the first of whom so appointed shall be recognized and act as Chief Inspector.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to provide suitable and convenient offices, tools of inspection, and all other articles and instruments used in the inspection of Flour and Meal. He shall have a general supervision of the business, and exercise a suitable control over the other Inspectors, and direction in all matters appertaining to the Inspection; such as designating the place of inspection for each inspector; the inspection of certain parcels of Flour and Meal for the convenience of the parties offering them; collection and disbursement of all moneys received and paid out, payment of persons employed for the necessary and convenient transaction of the business, and such other matters as require the supervision and direction of a general officer.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector, whenever required, to certify under his hand, the quantity of Flour, and the state and condition thereof, specifying the brands or other marks upon the casks inspected and the name of the consignee thereof.

It shall be the duty of the Chief Inspector to keep a regular set of books of account, in which shall be entered all moneys received and paid out, stating from whom received, to whom and for what paid, (as is usually kept for such purposes,) which books shall be opened to the inspection of each inspector, and members of the Flour Inspection, whenever required.

Also to make a statement to the Corn Exchange on the first Monday of each and every week, of the quantity and quality of all flour inspected and re-inspected; and of all flour weighed and found generally deficient in weight or tare of barrels, together with the brands and manufactures of the same.

The Chief Inspector shall keep at all times in his office, and furnish to all who desire, samples of the various grades of Flour and Meal corresponding with the standard established by the Flour Inspection Committee.

All fees for inspection, weighing, and other emoluments of the office, shall be collected by the Chief Inspector, out of which shall be paid all the expenses incurred, and the residue shall be divided and paid over to each Inspector appointed by this Association, share and share alike, which division shall be made each and every month, estimating the amount over and above expenses, as near as may be.

The charges for inspection shall be as follows: For inspecting, boring, branding and plugging every hogshead, three cents; every barrel or half barrel, one cent; for weighing and ascertaining the light weight of any hogshead, twenty cents; of any barrel or half barrel, three cents each.

Application may be made to the Chief Inspector of Flour and Meal, and it shall be his duty to have examined and determined the quality of Flour and Meal thus offered for inspection.

1st. To ascertain by examination, the weight of all casks they may suspect of being falsely tared.

2. To alter and correct the brands, where they shall be of opinion that they do not designate the real quality of the Flour or Meal.

3. To weigh such casks as they shall suspect not to contain the full weight, and if they do not contain the full weight to brand them with the word "light."

4. To brand on the head with the word "bad" all casks and barrels containing damaged or unsound Flour or Meal; and on all casks containing sound Flour or Meal on the quarter of each barrel or cask, "N. Y. Corn Exchange," the initials of the Inspector who inspected it, and during and between the months of June and October, with the name of the month inspected in.

"N. Y. CORN EXCHANGE,
May, J. R."

Every barrel or half barrel of Wheat Flour to be branded legibly on the head with the weight thereof, as follows: First Grade, "Extra;" second grade, "Superfine;" third grade, "Fine;" fourth grade, "Middlings;" fifth grade, "Ship Stuffs."

Each cask of Rye Flour intended for the first quality, to be branded with the words "Superfine Rye Flour," and each cask intended for the second quality, with the words "Fine Rye Flour."

Each cask of Indian Meal to be branded or painted with the words "Indian Meal," or "K. D. Meal," for "Kiln Dried Meal;" and each cask of Buckwheat Flour with the letter and word "B. Flour."

All Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, Indian Meal, or Buckwheat Flour, should be packed in good and strong casks made of seasoned oak or other sufficient timber, to be of two sizes only—one size to contain one hundred and ninety-six pounds of Flour or Meal, with staves twenty-seven inches long, and each head sixteen and one-half inches in diameter, hooped with at least ten hoops, three of which to be on each chime, and properly nailed; the other size to contain ninety-eight pounds, with the staves twenty-two inches long, and each head fourteen inches in diameter, or with staves twenty-four inches long, and each head not more than twelve inches in diameter; but Indian Meal may likewise be packed in hogsheads, containing eight hundred pounds.

The casks should be as nearly straight as may be, and their tare shall be marked on the head with a marking iron; should be likewise branded with the weight of the Flour and Meal contained therein; and also branded or painted with the initials of the Christian name and surname (or the name of the firm) of the manufacturers thereof, at full length; hogsheads of Indian Meal may be branded with the weight only.

No inspector shall brand any cask containing Indian Meal, unless the same shall have been made of Corn, properly kiln-dried, and shall be ground fine and bolted.

Each inspector, if required, shall deliver to the owner, or his agent, all Flour or Meal taken from a cask with the augur that he shall use for the purpose of inspection; if not claimed by the owner or his agent, to be sold, and the proceeds to go into the general inspection fund.

No Inspector of Flour or Meal shall purchase or sell any Flour or Meal except for private use, or be directly or indirectly concerned in any such purchase, under penalty of discharge from his Office of Inspector; no Inspector shall in any manner be connected in business or trade with a Flour manufacturer or Flour merchant, or act as agent for any such manufacturer or merchant, or any other person, in the purchase or sale of Flour or Meal; and every Inspector who shall violate this provision shall forfeit his Office, and shall thereafter be incapable of acting as an Inspector under this Association.

These regulations shall take effect on the 1st day of June next.

N. H. WOLFE,
STEPHEN VALENTINE,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
J. J. KINGSFORD,
DAVID DOWS,
ISAAC H. REED,
E. HAYDOCK WHITE,

NEW-YORK, February, 1856. Committee.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Northern Light, for San Francisco via San Juan—First Cabin—E. B. Conner and lady, D. B. Hamilton, C. B. Rutherford and lady, C. C. Ferry, A. G. Ferry, Dr. Volney Spaulding, Mrs. B. B. Thayer and children, P. Helm and lady, E. H. Lamb and lady, Dr. E. J. Blakeman, J. B. McAllister, George Merrill, Geo. Wilkes, Mr. Hayden and lady, Mr. J. Fridenburgh, Mrs. Frank Page, John Cassiman, Mr. Howland and lady, Aaron Mead, Mrs. Howland, Miss Howland, Mrs. Ford and child, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Hollingshead, Mr. Banvard and lady, Capt. Simmons, lady and 2 daughters, George Hutchinson and friend, F. Thayer, N. C. Stevens, Mr. Nye, W. H. Perrine, W. F. Bayles, Charles Partridge, Mrs. Abby H. Savage, Z. Jenkins, Mr. Waller, L. W. Woods, L. W. Ward, M. Fallon and lady, Thomas S. Davis, John T. Brown, J. W. Stebbins, C. A. Woodward, J. F. Edwards, L. Thomas, Wm. Hearst, Mrs. M. E. Chipman, Michael Muller, Miss B. Walley, W. S. Myers, Hone Sharkey, Mrs. Mittie, Mr. Heiser, John Harvey, Wm. Douglass, S. T. Randall, J. H. Guion, W. G. Belcher, Fred. Manuell, G. W. Pell, Silas Headley, P. A. Coates, Mr. Johnson and lady, F. de Armas, John Creighton, Abe Paston, John A. Paston, John C. Richardson. Second Cabin—George H. Monroe, Miss M. C. Monroe, G. W. Schultz, Arthur Brown, Mrs. F. McMasters, W. W. Smith, N. W. Cobb, G. W. Bartlett, K. Chase, Miss Ongleide, Henry Felix, E. Shannon, Mrs. M. McDonald, Thomas Elliot, Miss A. D. Elliot, Mr. McCauley and lady, Mr. Allen and lady, Chas. McDermot, J. D. Parker, N. B. Wooley, Rufus D. White, Mr. Austen, Leon Ferre, H. P. Willard, Jno. G. Allmond, John McGourkey, H. Curry, lady and children, W. W. Wilson, Mr. Wilson and lady, L. Wilson, Mrs. Henry Waldron, Austin Wing, B. M. Claypole, Alfred Higgins, Warren Parker, Stephen Smith, N. Baker, Charles McGowan, Pierre Bounier, F. Stetson, C. Stetson, Miss A. Britton, A. D. Campbell, D. L. Campbell, Mrs. M. Campbell, Miss M. Campbell, Mrs. Lydia Bryant, C. T. Campbell, Mr. Hyatt, John Coyne, Mrs. Gaylit, Miss C. Quinn, Miss Duran, Miss Summot, Miss Kelly, Mrs. R. C. P. Ortaro, Mrs. Zopiolo, Mr. Simpkins and lady, Mr. Lewis, lady and child, Miss Ann McConnell, Miss Ellen Young, John Smith, lady and children, James Weir and lady, and 450 others.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Gov. Adams and lady, W. B. Scranton, lady, child and servant, Miss E. H. Scranton, Mrs. L. Scranton, Mrs. A. Telfair, Col. J. D. N. Johns, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Fales, T. Little, G. S. Burnheimer, W. B. Bloodgood, Wm. Ross, W. H. Smith, F. S. Johnson, G. Brown, M. Cohen, L. J. Guilmain, A. G. Smith, James S. Horn, Wm. Mathews, W. F. Snelling, J. R. Coll, Wm. Cristol, W. H. Elliott, S. E. Parkman, G. Kuhler, T. Gibson, E. K. Cohen, Capt. H. Rowen, H. Rothschild, J. Kipman, J. Sherlock, J. Denison, H. C. Denison, E. J. Bell, J. N. Lawrence, E. Ernstein, F. Newcome, W. A. Price, Geo. Pierson, H. Townsend, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Petersburg and Richmond—Thos. Rivas, T. A. Angley, J. D. Stewart, James Gallagher, C. T. Robie, J. C. Chamberlain, Andrew Waldron, M. Eustace, Peter Moore, Jas. Day, Jas. Casey, Jno. Giddion, U. S. N., John Farrand, U. S. N., Mrs. E. Woodruff, Miss L. Woodruff, Miss Kate Mann, J. H. Eustace, Jr., Thos. Sewell and lady, J. C. Post, J. A. Jackson, J. E. C. Brown, J. L. Barnett, Otto Spahr, E. F. Brother and lady, J. G. Davis, J. Burbank, Chas. Denny, Miss M. Underhill, Dr. Chas. Gresham, Alfred Merriman, S. Moss, T. S. Gary, A. J. Woodworth, J. H. Jones, U. S. N., Dr. A. Schriver, U. S. N., Dr. C. D. Maxwell, and 39 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon rises.... 11 31

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 28 | Gov. Island. 10 12 | Hell Gate.... 1 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, FEB. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Cahawba, J. D. Bullock, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.; Northern Light, Wamack, San Juan, C. Vanderbilt.

Ships Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; R. Parker, (Br.,) Pritchard, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Bark M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Brigs J. Means, Harrick, Cardenas, C. & E. J. Peters; Albert, Thomas, Aspinwall, G. Olney.

Schooners Jas. Holmes, Holmes, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Charger, Sloan, Brazos, Van Brunt & Slaght; Arcade, Nickerson, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; F. Satterly, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; C. A. Libby, Gioin, Vera Cruz, Hargous Bros.; A. J. DeRossett, Brewster, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Granite State, Bearse, Boston, master; W. P. Phillip, Watson, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, 56 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, 8:15 P. M., 25 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamships Augusta and James Adger.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Petersburg and Richmond 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. Exchanged signals with steamship Roanoke, hence.

Ship Polynesia, (of Boston,) Watson, San Francisco 103 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to order—7 passengers.

Ship Southampton, (packet,) Pratt, London and Portsmouth Jan. 12, with mdse. and 30 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Claremont, Smith, New-Orleans 22 ds., with mdse. to Laytin & Hurlbut. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Zidon, (of Lubec,) Davis, Sagua la Grande 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Alma, (of Warren,) Allen, Havana 12 ds., with mdse. to master. 13th inst., off Orange Key, saw ship Hill, bound N.

Brig Jessie Rhynas, (of Camden,) Pendleton, St. Marks 20 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co. Has had very heavy weather, and been 9 ds. N. of Barnegat.

Brig O. C. Clary, (of Camden,) Philbrook, Pensacola 5th inst., with lumber to S. Duncan.

Brig Panola, Wass, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Peck & Church. Sld. in co. with bark Zidon, Davis, and saw her 23d inst.

Brig Mystic, (of Mystic,) Fish, St. Marks 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Schr. G. M. Smith, Smith, Wilmington 7 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Telegraph, Roath, Matagorda 15 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Stetson, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Empire, Osborn, Mobile 14 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Dolphin, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to W. Beers. 24th, 60 miles E. of Barnegat, spoke schr. Wm. Smith, for New-York.

Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, Wilmington, N. C., via Norfolk 7 ds., where she put in to repair sails.

Schr. J. W. Webster, Bennett, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman. (Arr. 23d.)

Schr. Ann, (Br.,) Boltinson, Halifax 20 ds., with fish to Roome & Dinwiddie. Has had very heavy weather.

Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Onatavia, Jameison, St. John, P. R., 26 ds., with oranges to Gimbernat & Escoriaza. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. H. P. Simmons, ——, North Carolina, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston, via Sandy Hook 8 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. J. Proble, (of Harrington,) Walls, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters. Has had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. Isidora, (wrecker,) Smith, from bark D. S. Goodell, ashore at Squan, to Bird & Nelson. Reports the vessel favorable for being got off to-day.

Schr. Eliza Jane Berry, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W., with snow squalls.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, Wamack, San Juan; Cahawba, Bullock, New-Orleans and Havana; barks Tivoli, Gardiner, Ponce; Architect, Bailey, Matanzas.

Also, ship Maid of Orleans, ——.

Disasters.

By letter to J. S. Whitney, Esq., of this City, we learn, that on or about the 15th ult., the Br. brig Canada, (of Maitland, N. S.,) was lost on Carrow Reef, near Gambia, West Coast of Africa. She had sailed hence for Gambia, and was then on her way from Gambia to Sierra Leone. The crew and part of the cargo were saved, and but little or nothing of the vessel.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 14, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 30, schr. Thomas Bayley, hence for San Juan, Nic.

Feb. 21, lat. 32, lon. 54 30, bark Rolla, hence.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Feb. 13, ship Adelaide Metcalf, Jones, just arr.; brigs Timothy Crosby, and Geo. C. Boyd, just arr.; brigs Meteor, for New-York in 6 ds.; A. Blanchard, disg.; bark John Taylor, French, for New-York, in ballast; schr. Ella, [illegible].

LUTHER R. MARSH—Attorney and Counselor, has removed his office to No. 271 Broadway, cor. of Chambers-st., over Shoe and Leather Bank; rooms, Nos. 14 and 15. L. R. MARSH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

GREAT BARGAINS in [illegible] PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] Pianos for small rooms, [illegible] round Pianos, with full iron frame and [illegible] for $225, 7-octave, do. do. for $250, made for [illegible] wanted. These instruments are new, and are offered at low prices, because we are going to Europe [illegible], but because we purchase for cash, and can afford them at the low prices. One second-hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & HUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 515 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate. A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Second-hand Pianos from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Pianos to let. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most valuable improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 846 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 20 years, offer a large assortment of elegant pianos, at reduced prices, with the advantage in buying from first hands, and to examine their grand diagonal piano, superior to any in use.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY.—Nos. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., near 9th-av. Second-hand Pianos from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged. Warerooms, No. 335 Broadway, opposite Broadway Theatre.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 99 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RUTLAND HERALD FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the newspaper establishment known as the *Rutland Herald*. It is the oldest paper (the present is the 62d volume) and has always been one of the most influential in the State of Vermont. The town of Rutland is one of the most flourishing in New-England, the population having doubled in the last six years. It is the only paper published in Rutland County, (which County has a population of 40,000) and there is but one job office in the County, which does a very extensive and profitable business. To a practical man who desires to locate in a pleasant and thriving country village, the present is a desirable opportunity. For further particulars, address the subscriber at the Astor House, from Feb. 25 to March 1, after that at Rutland, Vt.

GEORGE W. STRONG.

FOR SALE.—For $800, half interest splendid down-town business, clearing, net, yearly, $2,000; also, superior fancy goods and toy store, Carmine-st., $[illegible]; also, competent man wants situation as conductor or [illegible] man, in the country; also, splendid grocery store, for sale, $2,400, doing great trade; also, two-story house to rent in 9th-st., rent moderate; also, clerk wanted at $[illegible] salary, who will advance $2,000 cash; splendid iron foundry. Apply at No. 45 Chambers-st., room No. 3.

$2,000.—THE STOCK AND BUSINESS OF A CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER in the thriving village of Peekskill for sale, for account of the owner going West. It is an established stand and is doing a good business. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or on the premises, corner of Main and Mable sts.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A good opportunity now occurs for the purchase of a valuable newspaper, now in its fourth volume, and sustained by subscriptions and advertising, published in this City. A party having $3,000 to invest will find it to his advantage to address "PUBLISHER," at this office.

FOR SALE.—The good will of an old established grocery stand and dwelling, together with a very small amount of stock and utensils. The location is remarkably pleasant to live and the stand a good one. Apply on the premises, No. 289 6th-av., cor. of [illegible].

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—In Brooklyn, doing a good and increasing business. Good reasons given for selling out. Apply at the Drug store, corner of Concord and Stanton sts.

MACHINE FOR SALE.—For [illegible] type plates. Inquire of TURNEY & BROTHER, No. [illegible] Beekman-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig and worked with charcoal. This iron is unsurpassed for extraordinary strength and quality, and is warranted equal to any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, [illegible] shapes for locomotives and other work; also [illegible] square, in stock, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDACK IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondack Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 22, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the following provisions of an Ordinance passed by the Common Council, relative to Pawnbrokers, will be rigidly enforced, and that hereafter all complaints made for the violation of the same will be immediately sent to the Corporation Attorney for prosecution.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3. All persons exercising or carrying on the business of a Pawnbroker, shall obtain from the Mayor, under his hand and seal, a license for the same, and enter into a recognizance with two sufficient sureties to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, conditioned for the due observance of all such ordinances of the Common Council as may be in force respecting Pawnbrokers, at any time during the continuance of such license.

SEC. 4. Every Pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which shall be fairly written, at the time of each loan, an accurate account and description of the goods, article or thing pawned, the amount of money loaned thereon, the time of pledging the same, the rate of interest to be paid on such loan, and the name and residence of the person pawning or pledging the said goods, article or thing.

SEC. 5. Every pawnbroker shall, at the time of each loan, deliver to the person pawning or pledging any goods, article or thing, a memorandum or note, signed by him or her, containing the substance of the entry required to be made in his or her book, by the last preceding section; and no charge shall be made or received by any pawnbroker, for any such entry, memorandum or note.

SEC. 6. The said book shall, at all reasonable times, be opened to the inspection of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Assistants, and special justices, for preserving the peace of the City of New-York, or any or either of them, or of any person who shall be duly authorized in writing for that purpose, by any or either of them, and who shall exhibit such written authority to such pawnbroker.

SEC. 7. Every pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the fourth, fifth or sixth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 8. No Pawnbroker shall ask, demand or receive any greater rate of interest than twenty-five per cent. per annum, upon any loan not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars; or than 7 per cent. per annum upon any loan exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars, under the penalty of one hundred dollars for every such offence.

SEC. 9. No Pawnbroker shall sell any pawn or pledge until the same shall have remained one year in his or her possession, and all such sales shall be at public auction, and not otherwise, and shall be made by auctioneers, or such auctioneer as shall be approved of for that purpose by the Mayor of the City of New-York.

SEC. 10. Notice of every such sale shall be published for at least twelve days previous thereto, in two or more of the daily newspapers printed in the City of New-York; and such notice shall specify the time and place at which such sale is to take place, the name of the auctioneer by whom the same is to be conducted, and a description of the goods or articles to be sold.

SEC. 11. The surplus money, if any, arising from any such sale, after deducting the amount of the loan, the interest then due on the same, and the expenses of the advertisement and sale, shall be paid over by the Pawnbroker to the person who would be entitled to redeem the pledge in case no such sale had taken place.

SEC. 12. No Pawnbroker shall make any loan on the separate or divided part or parts of any one article or thing, and which article or thing shall have been offered entire or collectively to him or her, by way of pawn or pledge.

SEC. 13. No Pawnbroker shall, under any pretence whatever, purchase or buy any second-hand furniture, metals or cloths, or any other article or thing whatever, offered to him or her as a pawn or pledge.

SEC. 14. Every Pawnbroker who shall violate, or neglect, or refuse to comply with any or either of the provisions of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth section of this title, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

GAS APPARATUS AFTER THE PATENT OF THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY.—C. E. WOODWORTH & CO. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private schools, churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., or parts of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying to C. E. WOODWORTH & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st., N. Y.

TRUSSES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPPORTERS.—Belt and Bandages, in the very highest perfection and at extremely low prices at MARSH & CO.'S Appliances and Manufacturers, No. [illegible] Grand-st., near Centre Market.

EXTRA AND CHOICE HAMS.—Constantly of Beef, Kidney, Tongue and Veal, to cure to suit purchasers, or [illegible] by [illegible], Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.